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XLV. A GENERAL VIEW of the WRITINGS of LINNÆUS. By RICHARD PULTENEY, M. D. F. R. S. *The second Edition, with Corrections, considerable Additions, and Memoirs of the Author.* By WILLIAM GEORGE MATON, M. D. F. R. S. F. S. A. &c. *To which is annexed, the Diary of Linnæus, written by himself, and now translated into English; from the Swedish Manuscript in Possession of the Editor.* 4to. pp. 600. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards. 1805. Mawman.

WHEN we reflect on the labour, the ardour, and the perseverance which uniformly distinguished the career of the immortal Linnæus; when we consider the number, the excellence, and the erudition of every work which he sent into the world; if we further consider the estimation in which the system of natural history, discovered and established by him, are universally held, and the perfection to which the labours of himself and of his more immediate pupils brought the science, we shall not be surprised that a review of his works should occupy a volume, extensive as the one under consideration; or that the writing of such a review should attract the attention and occupy the leisure of the late Dr. Pulteney, or of the respectable editor of the present volume.—The task was worthy the exertions of both; and the manner in which they have executed it will entitle

LIT. MAG. 1805.

them to the thanks of the natural historian. A complete acquaintance with the subject, and steady perseverance, could alone accomplish the undertaking; and the tedious labour of giving proper estimates of such a number of scientific works, could alone be surmounted by an ardent love of the science.

In this edition, Dr. Maton informs us, that he was inclined, on the first view of the subject, to subjoin any information he might be able to communicate, in the form of notes; he was induced, however, to relinquish the idea, from a disinclination to perplex the reader with a multiplicity of annotations; and from the necessity which he found himself to lie under, of adding occasional corrections in the text, and alterations in the arrangement, and even, in some places, of re-modelling the work. The differences of a verbal nature, however, are slight, and the arrangement has only been rendered strictly chronological. Doctor Pulteney's account of the *Systema Naturæ* has been enlarged; the classification of the *Materia Medica* is now exhibited; and an analysis is now first given of the three volumes of the *Amanitates Academicæ*, published by Schreber.

Besides these more obvious additions and corrections, notices and observations are interspersed in various parts of the work, tending either to supply what the editor deemed improper to be omitted, or what he conceived the respectable

author would himself have done had it fallen to his lot to publish the present volume. New editions, and improvements adopted and received by the Linnæan school, since the first appearance of this work required a distinct mention in the present edition. And, whatever be the alterations which have been made, they were rigidly conducted with a view to the original plan and design of Dr. P. and which he would probably have executed had he now been alive.

Dr. M. informs us, that he has omitted the tables and notes formerly adjoined to the *Pan Succus*, from a conviction of his want of sufficient knowledge in agriculture and rural economy, to bring it down to the present time adequately to the rapid improvements which have taken place in that science: a rare instance of candour and modesty in this agriculturo-dabbling age; when almost every writer, who has seen a corn field, fancies himself able to expatiate learnedly on agricultural affairs.

An interesting addition to Dr. Pulteney's edition, and a valuable one to the present volume, will be found in the life of Linnæus, written by himself, by way of diary, and extending from his birth to within seven years of his death. The short memoirs of Dr. Pulteney also adds materially to its interest. We shall, however, proceed to a brief sketch of the contents of the whole, and leave our readers to form their own opinion of the magnitude of the undertaking and the importance of the subject.

After a well written preface, by the editor, which gives an account of the various corrections and additions which he has made to this volume, we have a brief but interesting sketch of the life of the late Dr. Pulteney, the author of the work, which will be read with interest by the lovers of natural history.

Our author commences his general view of the writings of Linnæus with a short account of his life, which merely embraces as much of it as is necessary to relieve the dryness of a review of books, and to give a connected account of the whole. The principal heads which pass under notice, are—his early studies—his progress at Upsala—his first sketch of the sexual system—his early lectures on botany—his Lapland expedition—his first mineralogical lectures at Upsala—journey in Dalarne—mineralogical lectures at Fahlun—his travels in Germany and Holland—residence at Hartecamp—his visit to England—residence at Leyden—his journey to France. During his travels he published his *Système Naturel*, the *Fundamenta Botanica*, the *Bibliotheca Botanica*, *Musa Cliffortiana*, the *Genera Plantarum*, *Corollarium Generum Plantarum*, *Methodus Sexualis*, *Viridarium Cliffortianum*, *Flora Lapponica*, *Critica Botanica*, *Hortus Cliffortianus*, and the *Classes Plantarum*. Linnæus edited his friend Artedi's *Ichthyologia*, which he was induced to undertake from respect to his memory; he having accidentally fallen into one of the canals in Amsterdam, at a period when six of the fishes only wanted descriptions, to complete his work.

The author next follows Linnæus into Sweden, where he proposed practising physic, but met with some opposition at first, which quickly gave way, and he speedily announces himself, in a letter to one of his friends, as being employed in that capacity from morning till night.—This laborious career became irksome to him from the love he bore, and the neglect with which it compelled him to treat, his favourite science: hence, we soon behold him filling a professorial chair at Upsala, the height of his ambition.

Previously to his removal from Stockholm to Upsala, he was de-

puted by the States to travel through Oland and Gothland, for the purpose of making such inquiries as might tend to the improvement of the agriculture of Sweden, which he executed with success and approbation; and published an account of it, which never passed the limits of the Swedish and German languages.

After the publication of this tour, Linnæus favoured the world with his *Flora Suecica*, which was followed by his *Fauna Suecica*, and this by his *Wästgöta Resa*. He afterwards arranged and described a Ceylon Herbarium of Hermann, under the title *Flora Zeylanica*. The Herbarium is now in the possession of Sir Joseph Banks.

The next production of Linnæus was his *Hortus Upsalienfis*; exhibiting the exotic plants of the botanic garden of that place, with their specific differences, synonyma, habitats, &c. This garden rose from a mere non-entity, to be one of the first of its time, entirely through his care and attention. About this period, he discovered the method of making pearls, viz. by wounding the shell of the fish which usually produces it.

The next production of Linnæus was the first book of his *Materia Medica*; containing plants, arranged according to their genera, place, names, qualities, powers, differences, &c. at that time a useful book for the medical student. Good works of the kind are much wanted at present, but it would require a complete constellation of experienced, ardent, and persevering men, with talents and industry not less than those possessed by Linnæus himself; to compile a useful work on *Materia Medica*. Dr. Maton gives a synopsis of it at length.

Our author now accompanies Linnæus in a journey through Skane, the result of which was presented to the public in the *Skanska Resa*. This year, 1740, also produced the first volume

of the *Amœnitates Academicæ*; which was followed, in 1751, by his *Philosophia Botanica*, explaining his *Fundamenta Botanica*, together with definitions, terms, observations, &c. a work essentially necessary to the student desirous of becoming acquainted with the whole of the mysteries of the Linnæan system. It is divided into twelve separate classes or heads, and some useful fragments are adjoined to it.

In 1753, appeared, what Haller emphatically terms Linnæus "*Marimum opus et æternum*:" the *Species Plantarum* exhibiting plants properly distinguished, and reduced to genera, with their specific differences, their trivial names, with select synonyma, and their native situations, digested according to the sexual system. This work was the labour of many years, and all his other works were in some measure preparatory to it.—This year also saw his *Museum Tessimianum*, or description of the cabinet of his friend Count Tessin. A short analysis of it is presented to the reader. The account of this work is followed by one of the *Museum Adolphi Frederici Regis*, which is succeeded by another of his honors.

We are next presented with a summary of the principal pupils of Linnæus, which it may be unnecessary to mention here; those of them who travelled are generally well known; but we may mention Ternström, Kalm, Hasselquist, Forstkähle, Osbeck, Toren, Löfving, Kähler, Spannan, Rolander, Martin, Bergius, Solander, and Falk. His correspondents are numerous, and most probably the list here given does not include the whole; suffice it to say, that it embraces the literati of the principal nations of Europe.

The next article which comes under our review, is Linnæus's *Genera Morborum*; a work, which, like many others, has given way to its

successors, who will themselves fall in their turn, in as far as the proper key of arrangement has never hitherto been discovered. An arrangement founded more nearly on the laws of nature, however, is much wanted, and will probably make its appearance by and by. Dr. Maton enters extensively into an account of Linnæus's arrangement.

The next works of the father of modern botany, are, *Museum Ludovici Ultricæ*, *Reg.*, &c. and the *Clavis Medicinæ*.

In 1758, Linnæus favoured the world with his *Systema Naturæ*, his grandest work. The editor enters into an analysis of it, which occupies 162 pages; it is consequently one of the more prominent features of the present volume; its extent will barely permit us to mention it: it may be considered as a complete outline of that great undertaking.

Having thus fully enumerated, and given a brief sketch of the plan or contents of Linnæus's separate works, the Dr. proceeds to an account of his detached ones, which are so numerous, that a list of them would present a tremendous catalogue of names: we refer the reader desirous of further information concerning them, to the work itself.

Dr. Maton occupies 140 pages, in giving a brief analysis of the ten volumes of the *Amœnitates Academicæ*; seven of which were printed during the life of Linnæus, and the remaining three by Schreber, of Erlangen. This work consists of Academical Theses, sustained under Linnæus in his professorial capacity, by his pupils; the subjects chiefly selected by himself: they have been regarded of nearly equal authority with his own writings, various parts of which they extend and exemplify in a particular manner.

The remaining part of this excellent work, with the exception of Linnæus's Diary, is occupied with an account of his death, of the ho-

nours paid to his memory, his merits, his scientific success, his habits, his person, portrait of him, facsimiles of his hand-writing, and his family.

The Life of Linnæus, by himself, written by way of diary, and now first presented to the world, in any language, will of course be received with due attention by the lovers of natural history. It is translated from a Swedish manuscript, in the possession of Dr. Maton, and briefly enumerates the principal events and labours of his fairly protracted and useful life, from his birth to the year 1770. It is written with a terseness almost aphoristic, and will be considered and valued as affording true data for any future biographer who may be disposed to avail himself of it: to mention it will be to entitle it to notice.

We now close our sketch of the contents of this interesting volume, and only regret, that the narrowness of our limits prevents us from expatiating on them more at large. The language is elegant and perspicuous; the liveliness of execution, uniformly throughout, except in the more extensive analyses, keeps the attention constantly awake. And though it might naturally be expected that some degree of tediousness would ensue from even the happiest critique on erudite performances, this, however, we find not to be the case in the present instance: to the futile reader it may afford no entertainment; and even the general reader may not always be pleased with it; but the approbation of both these classes will always keep pace with their knowledge, or with their desire for knowledge. The student in natural history, or the reader whose mind can relish the beauties of that fascinating science, will hail its appearance; and to both it will be highly useful, by affording them an early opportunity of ascertaining the extent and usefulness of the labours of

the great founder of modern natural history. Even the profound natural historian, we have little doubt, will peruse it with pleasure and satisfaction.

The work is accompanied by a head of Linnæus; another of Dr. Pulteney; a plate, containing three medals, struck to the honour of the father of modern botany; and a fac simile of his hand-writing. K.

XLVI. A NORTHERN SUMMER; or, TRAVELS round the BALTIC, through Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Prussia, and Part of Germany, in the Year 1804. By JOHN CARR, Esq. 4to. pp. 480. 2l. 2s. boards. 1805. Phillips.

BOOKS of travels being generally held in greater or less estimation, in proportion to the discernment and ability of the traveller, and to the execution of his work, we shall, in this instance, proceed to an account of Mr. Carr's peregrinations without further preface; first giving a sketch of his intentions, and of the design with which he set forth.

"Northern travellers of celebrity," says the author, "who have favoured the world with the fruits of their researches, have generally turned their principal attention to the histories of the countries through which they have passed, rather than to the delineation of their national characteristics." And "as the attempt, although aiming at originality, is not of an aspiring nature, I feel the more confidence in stating, that the object of the following pages is to describe those features which principally distinguish us from our brethren of the northern regions, and them from each other."

Mr. Carr goes on with stating, that he has guarded against "fortifying those prejudices which so unhappily divide nations, that ought to be

linked together by mutual love and admiration." Whilst he desires to amuse, he also wishes to facilitate the progress of those who may follow him, by giving a few details on post charges, coins, and a few forms, which are necessary to be observed in a northern tour. "My descriptions follow the objects they pencil; and partake of the irregularities of their appearance. I write from my feelings; and as I propose that my reader shall travel with me, it is reasonable that we should share some of the inconveniences, as well as the enjoyments of the excursion. Before we smile together at the beautiful islands of Sweden, we must be content to bear, with resignation, the gloom of her interminable forests."

Such are Mr. Carr's plan and proposals, and such are the terms and accommodation which he offers; if therefore his readers are not willing to commence the tour with him on these conditions, they are at liberty to seek amusement elsewhere.

Our travellers proceeded by way of Harwich to Hufum, in the middle of May, 1804; from thence, across the Great Belt, to Corfoer, in the island of Zealand. "It is scarcely necessary for me to observe," he says, "that the government of Denmark is despotic. The Dane is a good natured laborious character; he is fond of spirits, but is rarely intoxicated; the severity of the climate naturalizes the attachment; and his deportment in the indulgence of it is inoffensive." From Corfoer he proceeded to Copenhagen, by way of Frederickberg.

"Whilst I was contemplating these stupendous remains, a splendid English vis-à-vis dashed by, drawn by a pair of noble greys; which, with a profusion of gold lace upon the coats of the coachman and footman, attracted the notice and surprise of the good people of Copenhagen, who had never even seen their beloved Crown Prince in such finery: it was

the equipage of a foreign quack doctor, who had had the good fortune to live and flourish in England in an age of pills.

After visiting the curiosities of Copenhagen, and some other places in the neighbourhood, and giving occasional descriptions of them, our traveller embarked for Sweden: but before accompanying him into that country, we cannot avoid recommending to the reader's notice the interesting account of the circumstances which led to and accompanied the ruin and death of Counts Brandt and Struensee; together with the ill treatment of Queen Matilda: our limits alone restrain us from presenting the whole; we shall, however, give the principal of what relates to that unfortunate princefs.

"Four commissioners proceeded to examine the Queen, who, with the wretched Constance, might have exclaimed—

— Here I and sorrow sit,
Here is my throne, let kings come
bow to it.

Her answers were pointed, luminous, and dignified: she denied most solemnly any criminal intercourse with Struensee. S—, a counsellor of state, abruptly informed the Queen, that Struensee had already signed a confession in the highest degree disgraceful to the honour and dignity of her Majesty. 'Impossible!' exclaimed the astonished Queen, 'Struensee never could make such a confession: and if he did, I here call heaven to witness, that what he said was false.' The artful S— played off a master-piece of subtilty, which would have done honour to a demon: 'Well then,' said he, 'as your Majesty has protested against the truth of his confession, he deserves to die for having so traitorously defiled the sacred character of the Queen of Denmark.'— This remark struck the wretched princefs senseless in her chair: after a terrible conflict between honour and humanity, pale and trembling, in a faltering voice she said, 'And if I confess what Struensee has said to

be true, may he hope for mercy?' which words she pronounced with the most affecting voice, and with all the captivations of youth, beauty, and majesty in distress: S— nodded, as if to assure her of Struensee's safety upon those terms, and immediately drew up her confession to that effect, and presented it to her to sign; upon this her frame became agitated with the most violent emotions; she took up the pen and began to write her name, and proceeded as far as Carol—, when observing the malicious joy which sparkled in the eyes of S—, she became convinced that the whole was a base stratagem, and, throwing away the pen, exclaimed, 'I am deceived, Struensee never accused me, I know him too well; he never could have been guilty of so great a crime.' She endeavoured to rise, but her strength failed her, she sunk down, fainted, and fell back into her chair. In this state, the barbarous and audacious S— put the pen between her fingers, which he held and guided, and before the unfortunate princefs could recover, the letters—*ina Matilda*, were added. The commissioners immediately departed, and left her alone: upon her recovering, and finding them gone, she conjectured the full horror of her situation.

"To atone some colouring to the mock trial which followed, the advocate Uhldal was appointed her defender: his speech on behalf of the Queen, was in the highest degree able, pathetic, and convincing.— Uhldal discharged such duties, as in a few years afterwards devolved upon the eloquent Malsherbes, and with equal effect: the illustrious clients of both were prejudged: it was the show of justice, not to investigate, but to give a spurious *éclat* to their fate. How opposite was this tribunal to that which Sheridan, in a blaze of eloquence, apostrophized upon the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq.— 'From such a base caricature of justice,' exclaimed the orator, 'I turn my eyes with horror. I turn them here to this dignified and high tribunal, where the majesty of real justice sits enthroned. Here I perceive her in her proper robes of truth and mercy, chaste and simple, accessible and patient, awful without

severity, inquisitive without meanness, her loveliest attribute appears in stooping to raise the oppressed, and to bind up the wounds of the afflicted.

"The grand tribunal divorced the Queen, and separated her for ever from the King, and proposed to blemish the birth of the Princess Louisa, by their decree, and reduce the little innocent to that orphanage 'which springs not from the grave—that falls not from the hand of Providence, or the stroke of death;' but the cruel design was never executed. Uhlidal also exerted all the powers of his eloquence for the two unfortunate Counts: Humanity revolts at their sentence, which the unhappy King, it is said, signed with thoughtless gaiety: they had been confined from the 17th of January; and on the 23th of March, at eleven o'clock, were drawn out to execution in two separate carriages, in a field near the east gate of the town. Brandt ascended the scaffold first, and displayed the most undaunted intrepidity. After his sentence was read, and his coat of arms torn, he calmly prayed a few minutes, and then spoke with great mildness to the people. Upon the executioner endeavouring to assist him in taking off his pelisse, he said, 'Stand off, do not presume to touch me:' he then stretched out his hand, which, without shrinking from the blow, was struck off, and almost, at the same moment, his head was severed from his body. Struensee, during this bloody scene, stood at the bottom of the scaffold in trembling agony, and became so faint when his friend's blood gushed through the boards, and trickled down the steps, that he was obliged to be supported as he ascended them: here his courage wholly forsook him; he several times drew back his hand, which was dreadfully maimed before it was cut off, and at length he was obliged to be held down before the executioner could perform his last office. Copenhagen was unpeopled on the day of this savage sacrifice; but although the feelings of the vast crowd which surrounded the scaffold, had been artfully wrought upon by Juliana and her partizans, they beheld the scene of butchery with horror, and retired

to their homes in sullen silence. Nothing but the spirited conduct of our then ambassador, Sir Robert Keith, prevented the Queen from being immolated at the same time.

"On the 27th of May, a squadron of four British frigates and a cutter, under the command of the gallant Captain Macbride, cast anchor off Helsingfors, and on the 30th, every thing was finally arranged for the removal of the Queen: upon the barge being announced, she clasped her infant daughter to her breast, and shed upon her a shower of tears. The Queen then sunk into an apparent stupor; upon recovering, she prepared to tear herself away, but the voice, the smiles, and endearing motions of the babe chained her to the spot; at last, summoning up all her resolution, she once more took it to her arms, and, in all the ardour and agony of distracted love, imprinted upon its lips the farewell kiss, and returning it to the attendant, exclaimed,—'Away! away! I now possess nothing here;' and was supported to the barge in a state of agony which baffles description. Upon the Queen approaching the frigate, the squadron saluted her as the sister of his Britannic Majesty; and when she came on board, Captain Macbride hoisted the Danish colours, and insisted upon the fortrefs of Cronberg saluting her as Queen of Denmark, which salute was returned with two guns less. The squadron then set sail for Stade, in the Hanoverian dominions, but, owing to contrary winds, was detained within sight of the castle the whole day; and in the early part of the following morning its spires were still faintly visible, and until they completely faded in the mist of distance, the Queen sat upon the deck, her eyes rivetted upon them, and her hands clasped in silent agony. Shall we follow the wretched Matilda a little further? The path is solitary, very short, and at the end of it is her tomb. Upon her landing at Stade, she proceeded to a little remote hunting seat upon the borders of the Elbe, where she remained a few months, until the castle of Zell, destined for her future residence, was prepared for her: she removed to it in the autumn; here her little court

was remarked for its elegance and accomplishments, for its bounty to the peasantry, and the cheerful serenity which reigned throughout. The Queen spent much of her time alone, and having obtained the portraits of her children from Denmark, she placed them in a retired apartment, and frequently addressed them in the most affecting manner as if present.

From Helsingborg, where our traveller landed, he proceeded to Stockholm, of which he gives a brief description. Whilst here, he paid a visit to Sergell, a celebrated Swedish sculptor, now in the wane of life, and to the principal curiosities of the place; but his attention is generally directed to the manners of the people; natural history, though apparently much an object of his admiration, forming no prominent feature in that of his tour. After satisfying himself with the hospitalities and sights of Stockholm, the author embarked for Abo, with the design of passing from that place through Finland, to Petersburg, by land. The journey affords nothing peculiarly entertaining, though the hasty sketch of it is in some measure novel. The Russian capital attracts his notice more especially, and the part of the work occupied on this subject will be found the most interesting; we shall present the reader with a few extracts from it by and by.

From Petersburg our traveller proceeded to Berlin, by way of Narva, Riga, Memel, Königsberg, Dantz, &c. The whole of which is not uninteresting, though generally inferior, as indeed is the whole of the remainder of the work, to the residence at Petersburg. After staying a little while at Berlin, our traveller proceeded for Hufum, and sailed from thence for England, where he arrived without accident. "We crossed the North seas in 46 hours, and landed upon the shores of that beloved country which, un eclipsed by any superior in arms, in arts, or

in sciences, and without a rival in commerce, in agriculture, or in riches, possesses more religion and morality, more humanity and munificence, more public and private integrity; is more blest with freedom, more enlightened by eloquence, more adorned with beauty, more graced with chastity, and richer in all the requisites to form that least assuming, but first of earthly blessings, *domestic comfort*, than any nation on the globe."

Having thus sketched the outline of Mr. Carr's journey, we shall now present our readers with an extract or two to enable them to judge of his manner and execution. His language is intelligible, but appears to want a certain order of arrangement and selection of words, which, though it does not destroy its perspicuity, yet still causes the reader to fancy something to be amiss. However, to the general reader, his tour will be an acquisition; and the scientific reader will peruse it once with satisfaction, in as far as the manners and customs of other nations are always an agreeable subject for reflection. It is accompanied by several plates; and we only object to the size of the volume, and to the circumstances necessarily consequent thereon.

The subjects of the plates, which are aquatinted, and washed with a brown tint, are Copenhagen, Cronberg Castle, and Elsinour from Hamlet's Garden, a Swedish Village Church, Stockholm, Haga, Upsala, Petersburg, taken from the steeple of St. Peter and St. Paul, House and Boat built by Peter the Great, Hall and Winter Garden in the Taurida Palace, Narva, and the Bandenberg Gate, Berlin.

The first extract which we present to our readers, is taken from the fourteenth chapter, entitled "A Gloomy Catastrophe." The chapter gives an account of the circumstances

which led to, and the details of, the death of the late emperor; and the extracts shews the blessings which a nation may expect, when cursed with the presence of agents and illuminati, who glory in violating every principle which distinguishes man from fiends, when, what they call the glory of their nation is any way concerned.

“Notwithstanding the important service which P—— Z—— had rendered him, the Emperor could never separate him in his mind’s eye, from the caresses of his mother, and speedily became disgusted with him; spoke of him with great asperity to his friends, and at length, converting the bounty of Catherine into a robbery, he denounced him as a defaulter to the Imperial treasury of half a million of rubles; and, convinced of the justice of the allegation, proceeded, without loss of time, to sequester the vast estates which belonged to him and to his two brothers. Driven to desperation by such conduct, one of the sufferers, the second brother, one day boldly walked up to the Emperor upon the parade, and, with manly eloquence, represented the injustice of his measures. Paul received him without anger, heard him without interruption, reflected, and restored the property: but the original disgust rapidly returning, he ordered P—— Z—— to reside upon his estate, to which he submitted for a considerable time. But the mind of the exile was too ardent to endure seclusion; ambitious, bold, active, and enterprising, he determined upon releasing himself from the unjust constraint imposed upon him by his sovereign, the delirium of whose mind now frequently burst forth with all the fury and desolation of a convulsed volcano. Messrs. Otto, Sieyes, and Talleyrand, who at that time formed a diplomatic trio, or rather were spies, at the court of Peterburgh, with the dexterity of talent, and the subtilty of Frenchmen, resolved to turn the gathering storm to the advantage of their own country, by means which, extending beyond

their calculation and their wishes, finally and rapidly led to the overthrow of the Emperor. Under their tuition, a French actress was introduced on the boards of the French theatre at Peterburgh, and placed in such situations of allurements, that the eye of the Emperor could not but notice her. The ruin of domestic happiness furnished these politicians with the means of their success. A French actress was destined to estrange the Emperor from his family, and to create a temporary and terrible change in the affairs of Europe. Madame Chevalier possessed that style of face, which, without being regularly handsome, was more sweet, expressive, and captivating, than the exact symmetry of a finished beauty. Her person was small, but delicate, and rather *en bon point*: her manners were of the highest order, and enchanted every one who approached her. The Emperor was fond of music: Madame Chevalier excelled upon the harp, and sung to it some sweet and crafty verses, composed by one of her three employers, and which she herself had set to music; the subject of which was, the martial skill, valour, and generosity of the Emperor. She had not spread her witcheries long, before an evening was appointed for a private gratification of the musical taste and passion of the Emperor. This Syren very soon became the sole idol of his shattered mind, which she moved according to the direction of her secret principals, until the Emperor withdrew himself from his alliance with Austria, recalled Suvaroff and his army, covered with glory, crowded the roads to Siberia with British subjects, and filled with terror and consternation the exchange of the British empire. I mean not to enumerate all the calamities which followed: they were too signal not to be widely known, too recent not to be well remembered; and, from their very nature, incontestibly proved the aberration of those faculties which could alone, by their presence, render the Emperor responsible for all the misery, dismay, and ruin, which threatened the very existence of the empire. P—— Z—— resolved upon

availing himself of the influence of the fair favourite, to whom he addressed himself with all the insinuation of person, manners, wit, and money: having engaged her in his favour, he made her acquainted with Count K—, a man who, from having been about the person of Paul in the menial capacity of a valet, at last obtained a high place in his affection, distinguished honour, and great wealth. The more firmly to bind K— to his interest, P— Z— feigned an honourable passion for the daughter of the former, who was, like all the sudden favourites of fortune, much pleased at the prospect of an alliance with a very distinguished family. Count K—, and Madame Chevalier, conceived many plans for prevailing upon his Majesty to restore Z— to his favour. At length, one evening, when she had tranquillized the mind of the Emperor, and excited in him an appearance of gaiety by the vivacity of her wit, and some of her most successful songs she artfully insinuated that P— Z— was the most unhappy man alive in being deprived of the Emperor's favour, and of the power of promoting the interests of one of the greatest geniuses that ever mounted the Czarian throne, to whom he was most inviolably attached. The Emperor paused, and expressed some doubt of the truth of the statement; but upon her reassuring him of its sincerity, accompanied by some of those little blandishments which no woman ever knew how to display with more finished address than Madame Chevalier. Paul granted her petition, and recalled Z— to the residence, where he flew with the celerity of a courier, and threw himself at the feet of the Emperor, by whom he was graciously received, and from whose presence he withdrew to present his fair advocate with the stipulated reward, a magnificent aigrette of diamonds, valued at sixty thousand rubles. Whatever private pique Z— might have cherished against his Imperial master, I believe that it was wholly lost in his review of the deteriorated and dreadful condition of the Empire, and in those awful measures of restoration which were afterwards resorted to. Z— gradually and warily unfolded his mind to K—,

who as cautiously entered into his views, until their confidence was completely established. The result of their deliberations was, that, to save the empire, it was necessary that the Emperor should be removed.— They next prevailed upon Count P—, the governor of the city, and Count P—, a very young nobleman, but of considerable family interest, the son of the celebrated general, Count P— P—, who so eminently distinguished himself in the Turkish war, and also the Prince Y—, and some other persons of great rank and consequence. All of these noblemen were actuated by no other motive than to prevent the final ruin of their country, and for this purpose they determined to place in peril their lives and their fortunes.

"In their conferences, which were managed with admirable discretion, it was resolved that Paul should die; and, like Cæsar, it was destined that he should perish in the ideas of March, on the day of the festival called Maslaintza."

We present our readers with a Russian recipe for Jacobinism and Citizenship.

"Catherine put down a sect still more formidable, and by the following whimsically wise manner, saved her people from the baneful contagion of French principles. During that revolution, which portended ruin to all the sacred establishments of all nations, when in England Pitt trampled out the brightening embers, and saved his country from the devouring flames, a group of mischievous emissaries from France arrived at Petersburg, and began, in whispers amongst the mob, to persuade the poor droshka driver, and the ambulatory vender of honey quafs, that thrones were only to be considered as stools, and that they had as much right to sit upon one of them as their emperors: Catherine, concealing her real apprehensions, availed herself of the powers with which she was clothed, without shedding a drop of blood. She knew ridicule to be, in able hands, a powerful weapon, and resolved to wield it upon the present occasion.— One evening the police officers were ordered to seize all these illuminated

apostles of liberty, and bear them away to the lunatic asylum, where the Empress had directed that their heads should be shaved and blistered, and their bodies well scoured by aperient medicines, and kept on meagre diet; this regimen was continued for fourteen days, when their confinement terminated. The common Russians had heard of their fate, and really believing that they had been insane, neglected and deserted them upon their re-appearance in the city with shorn heads, hollow eyes, and sunk cheeks, and all the striking indications of a recently bewildered mind. If this mild and ingenious project had failed, Catherine would have let loose all the energy of power, and for this purpose she rapidly caused to be built that vast edifice, now used for the marine barracks, which she destined for a state prison." C.

XLVII. *A TOUR IN AMERICA, in 1798, 1799, and 1800; exhibiting Sketches of Society and Manners, and a particular Account of the American System of Agriculture, with its recent Improvements.* By RICHARD PARKINSON. 2 Vols. 8vo. 15s. boards. Murray.

THE praises of America have been so loudly sounded, and so much reiterated in our ears; and this boasted plenty, together with the desire of getting rich without labour, unjust dissatisfaction at our own admirable government; and the pompous reports of the fertility of the soil, the lightness of the taxes, and the personal freedom of the American subject, with a series of causes too many to enumerate, have, for many years, not only contributed to people the barren wastes of the United States, with numerous emigrants from every country in Europe, but even from England, without exception at the present æra the happiest and richest of them all.

The author of this tour appears to have fallen under the general de-

lusion; but experience having opened his eyes before it became too late for him to return to his native land, and being desirous of preventing as many of his countrymen, as shall choose to avail themselves of his advice, from falling into the like error and similar misfortunes, he has given a history of his residence there, with the result of his observations made in several tours into the interior of the country, with the express view of ascertaining the practice of the American farmers, and the real and comparative fertility of the soil.

Having seldom heard any other accounts of America than such as were uniformly favourable, we were tempted, for some time, to think that the author was, when in that country, not merely awkwardly situated, but absolutely disappointed in some pursuit or other, the which had roused his resentment, and caused him to say all manner of ill, where almost every one else said all manner of good: and that it was mental disappointment rather than, a barren country which had excited his disgust. On proceeding with the work, however, we found the tenor of the whole to be not only uniform, but consistent throughout; and, that besides being well treated by the inhabitants in every respect, if ever emigrator went for America with a favourable prospect, it could hardly be superior to that of Mr. Parkinson: recommended to General Washington, by Sir John Sinclair, and offered part of his Mount Vernon estate, at what in England would be deemed an easy rent, with the liberty of viewing the farm previously to closing the bargain, he concluded his fortune to be made: and that these advantages, together with the sale of the *Experience Farmer*, of which he was the author, and which was well received in his own country, would infallibly raise him to eminence and riches.

These delightful visions scarcely received either check or interruption from the various inconveniences of a sea voyage, conjoined with the care of the cattle which he carried over, devolving principally on himself; and the barrenness and infertility of the soil alone began to rouse him from his reveries. On his landing, he quickly found it to be a difficult matter to procure food for his cattle; and as to the estate, on seeing it, he would not have accepted it as a gift, were he compelled by such an acceptance to live in the country. The infertility of the soil, the inhospitality of the climate, the scarcity of labourers, and the dearth of labour, the insolence and the idleness of servants, the distance from markets, the expence, the insubordination and the rascality of slaves, unparalleled except by the hired servants, and many scores of *et cetera* of a similar cast, not only contributed to render residence disagreeable to a person accustomed to English comforts and manners; but were an infallible means of exhausting the purse and the patience of the new settler: disappointed and mortified, he sought to regain those shores where domestic comfort, riches, and laws jointly contribute to render man subordinate, happy with himself, and at peace with his neighbours.

Mr. Parkinson says,

"I take up my pen, therefore, to write the following pages, free from all unfounded prejudices against America; but at the request of a great number of persons there, who from different parts of the United Kingdom (and particularly England) have emigrated with the intention of purchasing lands in that country. The great advantages held out by the different authors, and men travelling from America with commissions to sell land, have deluded persons of all denominations, with an idea of becoming land-owners and independent.—They have, however, been most la-

mentably disappointed; particularly the farmers, and all those that have purchased land: for, notwithstanding the low price at which the American lands are sold, the poverty of the soil is such as to make it not to pay for labour; therefore, the greater part have brought themselves and their families to total ruin.

"The only consolation they enjoy is, that all around them are in the same situation; and that, were they to return to their native country in that reduced state, they would not only be the scoff of their former acquaintance, but feel themselves uncomfortable by not having it in their power to enjoy such ease as they had been brought up to. But the working-men that have emigrated have it not in their power to get back; for, if they have not money to pay their passage, the captains of ships will not bring them from America on the terms on which they are taken, because there is no one ready to pay their passage on this side. To explain this: on their first arrival in America, there are men ready to buy them as slaves for a certain time; and as these people will want clothing, not having the means to purchase it during their stated time of servitude, they are compelled to get the money of their masters, and that keeps them in the same state the greatest part of their life.

"Now, with regard to the liberty and equality expected by some who emigrate from these kingdoms to America, they will find that not very pleasant. There is no Englishman who does not think himself above the negro; but when he comes there, he will have to eat, drink, and sleep with the negro slaves.—Hence it is, that stories are told of the servants in America wanting to eat and drink in the dining-room with their masters. As the master cannot keep three tables, the white servant thinks himself (from the boast of the American liberty and equality) more on an equality with the master than with the negro; and as the negro is under no greater subordination than to acknowledge the man he works for as master, the white man (if he be not a slave), to cause a distinction, will not call him *Master*: therefore, among

the white men in America, they are all *Mr.* and *Sir*; so that in conversation you cannot discover which is the master or which is the man. It is the same with the white women; they are all *Madam* and *Miss*. If you call at the door of any man, and ask the servant if his master is at home, he will say, 'Master! I have no master: do you want Mr. Such-a-one?' that is, the man he serves: and if you want a man that is a white servant, the master calls him in the same manner.

"Now this fits so uneasy on an English servant, that by being called *Mr.* and *Sir*, he soon becomes the greatest puppy imaginable, and much unpleasanter even than the negro.—Then, as all men imitate their betters in pride and consequence, when the negroes meet together they are all *Mr.* and *Madam* among themselves."

The body of the work abundantly confirms this account; and as we hinted above, the consistency and internal evidence of the whole, leave little doubt of its truth and accuracy. The land of plenty and liberty will, therefore, be found to be a land of barrenness, insubordination, and rapacity: and Mr. Parkinson's account of it is confirmed by the oral testimonies which we have heard given by some individuals, who have regained their native shores, with a hearty relish for its comforts and enjoyments, all of which they found themselves to have under-valued previous to their visit to this boasted region of ease and plenty. He gives an account of his own peregrinations to serve the double purpose of a beacon, and a caution to future adventurers. We shall, however, proceed to a brief account of the contents of the work.

The author commences with an introduction which relates to the motives which induced him to depart for America; the preparations for his voyage, his passage, and a few general observations on the country, its produce, and its inhabitants. Before settling, he became so disgusted and disappointed, at the

general barrenness of the land, that after refusing the General's estate, he proceeded on a tour for the purpose of searching for a more fertile soil; at length he fixed on Orange-hill, three miles from Baltimore, where he took a farm of three hundred acres, for as many pounds currency, per annum. The second section relates to the regular proceedings on the farm for seven months; the third, the second tour for three months; the fourth, the regular proceedings on the farm. The fifth contains the third tour to view the wheat crops, &c. in June and July, in some well cultivated parts of America; remarks on fruits; on the management of soil; and on reaping and harvesting of wheat by the cradle and sickle, &c. The sixth section continues the regular proceedings on the farm; the seventh, another tour; instructions given for brewing and malting, in Baltimore and Philadelphia; the eighth, the several kinds of horses in general use; remarks on stage coaches; anecdotes that occurred to the author in travelling; politics of the Americans in general: the ninth gives an account of the several kinds of cattle and hogs; of some remarkably fat calves; the method of feeding; the price of beef and veal, &c.: the tenth, the several sorts of sheep: the eleventh, a descriptive account of the fowls, tame and wild; the twelfth, is on several kinds of game, diversions, fox-hunting, &c.; and in the thirteenth, he enumerates the several kinds of fish sold in the markets.

The fourteenth section, which commences the second volume, is on the culture and produce of wheat, barley, oats, and rye: the fifteenth, the culture of Indian corn, and its produce: the sixteenth, the culture of potatoes and turnips, with their produce; remarks on different kinds of cabbages, beans, peas, lettuce, Indian beans, peas, &c.: the seventeenth, the nature and culture of Timothy grass, the proper sort of land

for it, and the method of sowing and reaping it: the eighteenth, gives an account of the herd grass, which is a new sort, or rather has newly begun to be cultivated; it is the only grass ever seen by Mr. P. in America, which was able to produce a sod; it principally grew in marshy grounds, and the author thinks it might be of great utility in England: this section gives anecdotes, and remarks on sheep, with his travels in search of herd grass.

The nineteenth section contains an account of cotton, buck-wheat, rice, flax, hemp, hops, soap, candles, honey, bees, several remarks on reptiles, destructive flies and worms, &c. The Hessian fly is so great a calamity, as to occasion the growing of wheat, in some parts of the country, to be given up: it is not found, however, on rich land. There is a moth which destroys wheat when in the mow; a worm that consumes corn in the granaries, and plenty of weevils. A worm eats the peas: a beetle, called the tumble-bug, will carry away all the dung dropped in the fields by the cattle: a kind of grasshopper pays occasional summer visits, and when he consents that honour, he eats up every thing green, even to the potatoe tops, the bark of the currant trees, &c. The locusts appear once in eleven, some say in fourteen years, but do not shew themselves at any other period.

The twentieth, is on the nature of plaster of Paris, with directions for using it, on experiments made with it, and proofs of its valuable qualities as a manure: the twenty-first, gives an account of the various kinds of timber, and their uses: the twenty-second, clothing, house-rent, fire-wood, labour, with the expence of each: the twenty-third, is a correct account of each crop, with the proper rotations, including the expences and profit of each: the twenty-fourth, is on the culture of tobacco; it contains also some remarks on

slaves, suggested by General Washington's management of his negroes; anecdotes of the General, and robberies and thefts committed by the negroes: the twenty-fifth, is on religion, with the many inconveniences arising from the want of an established church; of this the author complains bitterly, but does not appear to know what religion means. The power and consequence of a conjuror in America are very great; and some anecdotes of one are given as a proof of the ignorance of the people: this section is concluded with a sketch of the expence and difficulties attendant on obtaining education, which are numerous beyond conception. The riches and comforts of an American may be great, in the eyes of himself and such of his neighbours as have seen no better, but to an Englishman, they are no way inviting which ever way we turn our attention. We have heard abuse enough uttered against religion in this country, but in the United States its opposites are practised, and held in high estimation; and the manners of the people afford sufficient demonstration of the utility of the little of it now existent in England, where it is so imperfectly and so wretchedly taught and practised.

The twenty-sixth section contains observations on the soil and climate; reasons why canals and draining will not succeed in America; the difficulties of making divisions, fences, planting, quicksets, &c.; it is terminated with a few remarks on the yellow fever: the twenty-seventh, contains an account of waggons, carts, ploughs, harrows, their price, &c.: the twenty-eighth, includes particular explanations on the subject of the author's opinion respecting salt marshes: the twenty-ninth, is on emigration and its consequences, with anecdotes of a most important nature, respecting the impositions and fraudulent practices connected with the subject. This is a most important

chapter to the emigrator, for if it cure him not of his mania, it will prepare him for proper expectations: the thirtieth, contains striking and interesting proofs of the advantages which England has over America, and some lamentable anecdotes of emigrants. The author, in his zeal, almost recommends a prohibition of emigration; at any rate, he is pleased with the laws against the emigration of mechanics.

The thirty-first section contains calculations of the greatest produce from an acre of Indian corn; proving the statements published by Mr. Imlay, Mr. Cooper, and others, to be erroneous; also an anecdote of an Irish Doctor: this gentleman, who lived far distant from a drug market, was forced to bring horses to barter for his drugs, at a great disadvantage, from loss of time, and expensive keeping whilst waiting for a market.

The thirty-second, offers remarks on some disorderly proceedings; an account of the behaviour of emigrants from several nations; of beggars, hog-shooting, and robbing orchards: the thirty-third, some remarks on the use and exportation of wheat flour, from America; the national dispositions of the Americans; and a proof that speculating in landed property in that country is not advantageous: the thirty-fourth, and last, contains observations relative to the Americans, by a Canadian gentleman, corroborative of the author's remarks.

The Appendix contains extracts from "Sketches," published by J. B. Bowdley, Esq. Philadelphia; to which are added observations by the author.

We have been thus minute in our account of these volumes, from a desire of giving Mr. Parkinson a fair chance of being heard, and from a wish to extend the knowledge of his opinions and observations as widely as possible. They contradict, in toto,

nearly every thing we have heard on the prosperity of the country he visited; and therefore he is less likely to obtain a fair hearing. If his account be true, and many circumstances which have fallen under our personal observation, together with the uniform consistency of the whole, united to the plain manners, and character of veracity possessed by the author, contribute much towards establishing its veracity. The work ought to be read by every person seized with the American mania, in as far as it may assist him in recovering his senses, without risking an experiment which he may, unavailingly, repent having tried as long as he lives. We may safely say, that there is hardly one page which will not contribute to excite disgust at, or dislike to, the land of plenty and liberty—alas poverty and licentiousness.

As to the execution of the work; the conveyance of useful information and cautions, being the author's sole aim, he is no way solicitous as to niceties of diction. His language is plain, and below mediocrity; it is, however, generally intelligible, though we may be compelled, here and there, to read him twice to ascertain his precise meaning. His matter too, often wants commodiousness and perspicuity of arrangement; but we can always discover the scope of his remarks. Thus much may be said as to finding fault; but if we counterbalance it with new and accurate information, where most people have erred, and where the peace and comfort of thousands are intimately concerned; with a hearty desire of being of service, and with some useful general knowledge on agricultural subjects, we apprehend, that the faults will be considered of little importance, compared with the general value of the work. L.

riodical Paper. By SOLOMON GRILDRIG, of the College of Eton. 8vo. pp. 365. 1804-5.—Murray.

AMONGST the numerous literary productions which have appeared in this country within the last century, few seem to have met with more general favour or a more welcome reception than the *Essays*; as, when even tolerably executed, their works have generally experienced a greater or less degree of public patronage.

Emboldened by the success of his predecessors, or desirous of adding his contribution to the general stock, eager to give a specimen of his present attainments, or an earnest of his future excellence, *Solomon Grildrig*, of Eton College, has been induced to try his hand at *Miniature Painting*. "It is not," says he, "for me to attempt the bolder strokes, and nervous outline of a *Raffaëlle*, nor can I expect my portraits to glow with the vivid colouring of a *Titian*. My attempts will follow the style of a *Miniature*; and while the touches are less daring, while less force and richness of imagination may be conspicuous in my future sketches, they may, perhaps, derive merit in a humbler scale, from correctness of design and accuracy of representation. The style, indeed, will be the more appropriate, as it is in the lesser theatre of life that it will be employed; and because juvenile folly or merit will often be the subject of my lucubrations."

Such are the pretensions of *Solomon Grildrig*; it remains that we give some account of the composition and outlines, the colouring and finish of his sketches, and, in order to assist our judgment, we will first enumerate the principal considerations to be regarded in writing a work like the *Miniature*: these are, a proper selection of subjects, a neat and easy method of treating them, and a

command of free and elegant language.

In the selection of his subjects, he will be found to have turned his attention principally to the manners of the day; and of these, the more prominent ones most frequently pass under his observation: they cannot, therefore, be expected to contain much novelty. The remarks too, are often merely popular; though they, now and then, display brilliance of thought, and commonly liveliness of imagination. They want also, as might be expected, that profundity of discrimination which alone can be the result of observation and experience. They are generally good humoured, and now and then humorous; the writer being, as we may naturally suppose, at ease with himself and his neighbours, and, in a great measure, undisturbed by the ruffings of the world.

Solomon Grildrig acknowledges himself to be young, and, like all young people, he is generally most at home when resigning the reins to his imagination, more particularly on humorous subjects; and, whether grave or gay, he gives great promise, that age and experience, united to arduous perseverance, will one day raise him above many of his fellows. We have endeavoured to present both himself and our readers with a just estimate of his character, lest he should be tempted to fall into the mistake so grievously lamented by his correspondent, Anthony Absolute. For we are well assured of the truth of the following sentence, viz. "*Multi ad scientiam pervenissent, si se illuc pervenisse non putassent.*"

In his language he displays various and unequal degrees of excellence. We often see him shine with E, and with XY, commonly with T. The language of the last is mostly of a superior cast; it is often elegant, and generally strong.

Were we disposed to find fault by the lump, and without mercy, we

could magnify and descant on the deficiency of close reasoning and knowledge of life displayed throughout. Were we to take the favourable side solely, we could dwell on the warmth of imagination and the general spirit of the whole: both sides would be right to a certain extent, and truth lies betwixt the extremes; but were we pressed, like an English jury, to give a specific verdict, we should, after carefully weighing all the circumstances attending the work, pronounce it entitled to our approbation, and hail its appearance as a pledge of the future excellence, and of the future utility, of its juvenile writers.

The first paper contains a moderately well written introduction, in which *Solomon Grildrig* unfolds his design, his motives for writing, and concludes with an anticipation of the treatment he may receive from the various classes of readers into whose hands his lucubrations may fall. The second contains some remarks on novels and romances.—The third and fourth are two well written, though not profound papers, on the gradual progress of nations, from barbarism to civilization, and on the rapid decline of manners, and relapse into barbarism. The ideas advanced here are illustrated by rapid sketches of the progress of most of the principal countries and kingdoms which have been eminent in the world in either of these respects. The fifth essay, on the restlessness of the human mind, in the pursuit of new attainments, is well written; the principal part of it consists of an allegorical vision, demonstrating the fallacy and inanity of the generality of human pursuits. The sixth, is a humorous paper on plagiarism, with the laws enacted by *Solomon Grildrig* against that offence; and the result of various causes instituted against different offenders. It is pretty well written; as is also the

seventh, containing the case of Anthony Absolute, with the remedy recommended for his malady. The eighth, is a slight but humorous description of the state of modern poetry, with an advertisement by Peter Poeticus, who is in possession of the true Parnassian pick-axe, for opening the poetic vein; it is concluded with an ode to the rainbow, in the modern taste: we were much pleased with the following thought brought forward in it:—"Simplicity was the universal aim of the ancient English minstrels, a taste which has ill been supplied by the whims of later date." The ninth, is a not less humorous account of a club of Soliloquists.—The tenth, which contains a visit to a pedant, and the character of Philomusus, is ingenious but trite; and the concluding letter of Misoferos, on novels, is juvenile, and below the general merit of the other pieces.

The eleventh paper contains a letter from Simon Pattypan, a cockney, describing the mishaps of one of his neighbours in his trip to Windsor; it is concluded with some observations on the bad effects of quizzing; we, however, discover something trite in it, and in the succeeding one, which is on various kinds of prejudice, national and local. *Solomon Grildrig* is always most at home when he bounds into the regions of fancy. The thirteenth, on the effects of mistaken ambition, is superior to several of the preceding ones.—The fourteenth, on Death, the effect which reflecting on it has on the young mind; the opinions of the ancient philosophers concerning it; with the superiority of revelation over heathenism, is one of the best papers we have hitherto met with, both for subject and execution; it is signed T. and displays much reflection for a youthful mind. We should have been glad to have discovered that the author was well versed in the knowledge of the simple and fun-

damental truths of revelation, the which he so respectfully commends.

The fifteenth paper contains two letters—the first on the want of uniformity, or more properly speaking, stability, in the human mind; the second, is a trite account of a person in quest of charitable contributions. *Solomon Grildrig* has got on his own ground in the sixteenth, which is on the state of theatrical exhibitions in this country; and though we cannot in one tittle agree with him, “that national improvement, in every respect, might easily become the result of such popular entertainments, if governed by the principles of virtue and morality,” yet we give him credit for his ingenuity in describing the constituent parts of modern tragedies, comedies, ballets, &c. which close this paper, and for the spirit displayed in the whole composition: it is signed X.Y. The seventeenth contains a spirited and affecting story, illustrative of the effects of avarice: probability is not much violated, and, on the whole, it is fascinating. The eighteenth is written in *Solomon Grildrig's* best mood and manner—his T. mood.—Whenever we find him in this humour he is often serious, generally disposed to use his best language, and always his best sentiments. The subject is Newspapers, Reviews, and Magazines; with an account of the effect of one of each conducted on opposite principles, on *Papirius*, one of the retired country pseudo literati. The nineteenth, is written in a mood and manner similar to that of the foregoing paper; the subject is the reason of *Solomon Grildrig's* late silence, the which was owing to his having been seized with the Bengal fever. He pursues his remarks on the literature of the present day, and enumerates the advantages and disadvantages of the superficial footsteps to learning which hourly issue from the press.

Having now travelled diligently

through more than half of *Solomon Grildrig's* lucubrations, the remainder being, in general, of a similar cast to those already commented on we shall merely give their titles, with a few extracts; we go on therefore with—XX. The different professions considered—Politics, Law, Physic, the Church, the Army.—XXI. Introduction of French Words into the English Language—Perversion of Terms—Etonian Dialect, with a small specimen.—XXII. Self conceit, its effects—Letter containing instructions for behaving fashionably disagreeable.—XXIII. The system of Lying, compared with that of the planets, &c.—Universal prevalence of the habit—Reflections on the death of Jacob Bryant. These reflections will convey an idea of the author, when in the humour referred to above, usually signed T.

“Jacob Bryant;—but at this illustrious name I cannot but pause for a moment: he was in truth, as was said of the younger Brutus, the ‘*Ultimus Romanorum*,’ the last great scholar that Europe has produced. From the decease of such a man, learning and religion have sustained a loss which no man living is qualified to repair. But the direction of his stupendous learning was most conspicuous; it was uniformly to support and vindicate the sacred revelation of God, and the glorious cause of christianity. From the depth of his erudition, from the vigour of his imagination, and the artless complacency of his manners, he was loved, respected, and adored. By learning and religion, conducted with dignity to the close of his life, he, with humble confidence may be said to have now gone forward to receive the crown of glory and immortality from that great Master, whose he was, and whom he served.—“*Come, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.*” T.

XXIV. Prophecies and predictions—One relating to *Solomon Grildrig*—Confarnation occasioned in London by a remarkable one.

"Some years ago, I recollect hearing of a man, who was in the continual habit of amusing himself, and alarming the public with predictions of a most terrifying and marvellous nature. Amongst others, in one of his prophetic moments, he declared that the city of London would be destroyed by an earthquake on a particular day. Many were weak enough to believe him, and those that did not, felt a considerable degree of apprehension, lest it *should happen* to be true. An universal consternation reigned in the city. Not a single lawyer dared to receive a fee; the inhabitants of Change-Alley forgot to lie, and the shopkeepers to cheat; the Parliament became honourable, and the ministry sincere. At length the much dreaded period arrived.—It was a close sultry day, in the middle of July. The cloudy appearance of the heavens, about the hour of noon, seemed to confirm the prediction. The houses were mostly shut up, and the people crowded to church overcome with the burthen of their sins, and the horror of an approaching death. Never was religion cultivated with such true fervor and devotion. In this manner were they kept in a state of suspense and agitation until the evening, when a violent storm of thunder and lightning raised them to the highest pitch of horror; nor was it until the subsequent morning that they were relieved from their distress, when St. Paul's clock at once convinced them of their folly, and called them forth to the customary duties of lying, cheating, and making money."

XXV. Sense no way requisite, either in modern divinity, oratory, or instruction—Description of an academy near London—Eton, an exception to the rule. We would just hint to *Solomon Grildrig*, that should he ever recommence his lucubrations, some of his readers would discern the infallible "*mark in his forehead*" more clearly, would he now and then peep within walls previous to censuring so boldly without. Religion is a subject worthy of being treated se-

riously wherever it may fall in his way. Where censure is justly due, he "treads on dangerous grounds," and must "make good his retreat."

XXVI. Beggars and Gipsies—Adventures of one.—XXVII. Letter on Valentines.—XXVIII. On a proper method of address.—XXIX. A description of a private theatre.—XXX. Letter on disagreeable manners and habits—Translation from Tibullus.—XXXI. Imitation, its wrong tendency pointed out—Complaint of Candidus—Peculiar imitation in a correspondent.—XXXII. Gaming—Description of an old maid's card-table—A gamester cannot be a man of honour or spirit.—XXXIII. The Holy Scriptures, independent of their moral tendency, superior to all other productions.—XXXIV. Relation of Solomon Grildrig's departure.—Conclusion. a.

XLIX. MENTAL RECREATIONS.

By the Author of the Tour in Zealand, with an Historical Account of the Battle of Copenhagen. 12mo. pp. 160. 2s. 6d. 1805. Baldwin.

THE author of this little performance, whose tour in Zealand will be recollected by our readers, has lately been employed, as he informs us in his advertisement, in translating the work of his countryman Ove Malling, recording the great and good deeds of the Danes. As an occasional relief from the severer exertion of translating, he has, now and then, employed his pen at original composition, by way of recreation; the result of his less laborious efforts, he has here presented to the public.

The work contains four tales—Henry and Amelia—The Noble Suitor—Paladin—And the Young Dane. The plan on which they are constructed is, in every instance, dif-

ferent from the bulk of English performances of the kind; and that circumstance, together with the brilliancy of the author's imagination, every where apparent, are the principal recommendations possessed by the work; besides if we try him on the pretensions exhibited in the title, he is no way entitled to severe animadversion; he proposes to afford recreation to his reader, and he has attained his aim.

The plots are always simple, the incidents generally few, and the characters are not numerous; these last, however, are spiritedly though not profoundly drawn. Intricacy of scenery is no where to be found, and the principal excellence of the whole consists in a kind of enchanting simplicity of description, and warmth of delineation, which can only be felt by reading the work.

Execution then being, in this case, every thing, we shall present our readers with a scene from the *Young Dane*, which will be a fair specimen of the author's manner, and of the work.

"The awful 2d of April, 1801, dawned, and many a hero beheld the sun rise for the last time. The opposite fleets prepared to open the horrid scene, and the flags of defiance were unfurled from the respective tops. At length the important moment arrived; the battle raged, and valour did more than human power might have been supposed able to achieve.

"Peter fought nobly, and maintained, unfulfilled, the fame of his former deeds.

"The battle drew to a close; Peter beheld the probable issue, and sighed, but did not despair. His gallant Captain bravely defended his charge, till all means were exhausted; torrents of blood flowed from the decks, all the guns were dismounted, and the vessel was rapidly filling. All that could have been done, had been done—Man can do no more.

"At this moment, a chance shot

wounded Peter mortally; he was carried to the cabin, and every assistance afforded, but in vain. Peter then begged to see the English officer who might come on board.

"As soon as the English came to take possession of the ship, the Lieutenant was requested to enter the cabin, where a person lay mortally wounded, who had desired to see the English officer when he came on board.

"The officer entered the cabin, when Peter, by a sudden effort, raised himself, exclaiming—

'My William! good heavens!—that we should thus again meet!'

"William, agonized by sorrow, precipitated himself on the bosom of his friend, unable to speak.

"After a pause of some minutes, William said—

'Heaven will, I hope, yet restore you. If I lose you, my only friend in this world is gone.'

'Grieve not, William; death is enviable in defence of our king and country.'

'Is there any thing you would wish me to do, Peter?'

'Yes; as soon as possible go to our village, see my father, and my fair Mary, whom I was just about to wed. Be their friends, I solemnly entreat you.'

'That is a duty which I am bound to, and will faithfully discharge: is there any thing else you wish me to do?'

'No:—How sweet this death appears to me, now I have seen you, my dear William. Oh, how I rejoice; I have been fortunate here—may I be happy hereafter! William, my dear William, I must now leave you—Remember my last request; and pray tell—tell my father, and my Mary, how Peter died.'

"Here he shook William's hand with a convulsive grasp, and, looking at him with affection, expired.

"William, excessively moved by this melancholy event, was unable to utter his feelings, otherwise than by tears; and, having in some measure thereby eased his oppressed heart, he left the cabin, affectionately surveying his departed friend, and sorrowfully exclaiming.

'Take him all in all, I ne'er shall look upon his like again.'

"Peter was carried to the village, when his venerable father surveying the lifeless hero, and viewing his wound, in a kind of rapture exclaimed, while tears trickled down his pallid cheek—

"Oh, that I had such another son to give my country! Be consoled, sweet Mary; the Lord gave him, the Lord hath taken him away, the Lord's name be praised!"

"Peter was attended to his grave by the whole village, and many from adjacent parts of the country; be-

cause he had loved all, and was beloved by all.

"William directed that a simple monument should be erected on his grave, and he himself wrote an epitaph, which he closed with the following lines from Gray—

'No farther seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread
abode,

(There they alike in trembling hope
repose,)

The bosom of his father and his God."

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Under this Head it is intended to insert, in the MONTHLY EPITOME and LITERARY MAGAZINE, a short Account and Character of the principal Books recently published.

BIOGRAPHY.

MR. Irving has lately published, in two volumes, octavo, "The Lives of the Scottish Poets, with preliminary Dissertations on the Literary History of Scotland, and the early Scottish Drama." Mr. Irving may be ranked rather among industrious compilers, than among those who, by profound research, are enabled not only to clear up obscurities, but to present a work of original composition, possessing intrinsic merit and value. The first preliminary dissertation gives a summary of what has been done by the best antiquaries and critics, towards composing a literary history of Scotland, the early part of which is necessarily involved in much obscurity. The second dissertation is on the early Scottish Drama, which is an extremely uninteresting piece. In the Lives of the Scottish Poets, Mr. Irving has given those of Lermont, Barbour, Winter, King James I. of Scotland, Henry the Minstrel, Henryson, Dunbar, Douglas, Lindsay, Bellenden, Maitland, Scot, Arbuthnot, Montgomery, King James VI, Ramsay, Ross, Geddes, Ferguson,

and Burns; with short notices relating to a great many of the minor poets.

"The Professional Life of Mr. Dibdin," written by himself, in four volumes, is confined, in a great measure, to an account of his employments and undertakings. These volumes are considerably enlarged by the insertion of six hundred of Mr. D.'s songs, in the composition of which he is unrivalled, and they will probably be thought, by the majority of his readers, to be the best part of his book. Mr. D. says, "that in the course of his life, exclusive of his entertainments at Sans Souci, he has written nearly seventy dramatic pieces of different descriptions, besides having set to music fifteen or sixteen, the productions of other writers. In the whole of those which he has invented and brought forward, are included more than nine hundred songs." To those who feel interested in what relates to a man who has so long and so ably endeavoured to keep up the national spirit by his lyric compositions, the volumes will not prove destitute of entertainment and information,

LAW.

"Observations on the Poor Laws, and on the Management of the Poor in Great Britain," by the Right Hon. George Rose, M. P. This is a pamphlet written by a profound politician, a man to whom the poor are considerably indebted for several alleviations of the severity of those laws which relate more immediately to them; but its merits are chiefly confined to the endeavour more to excite public attention to the grievances complained of, than in laying down those principles, wherein, as might be expected, Mr. Rose is so able to do, in order that they may be redressed and removed. Mr. R. justly remarks, that the present situation of the poor is not advanced on the whole, in point of comfort, beyond what it was eight and twenty years ago. This is certainly a very lamentable truth, and plainly shews, that if the comforts of the poor any way depend on the laws made relative to that class of people, that the framers of them have evidently set out on wrong principles, and that something yet remains to be done to operate more powerfully to the amelioration of the condition of the great majority of the people, by whose industry the riches of the nation are in a principal measure accumulated.

NOVELS.

Mrs. Opie, in "*Adeline Mowbray*," has presented us with a well written, yet gloomy and afflicting tale, but full of interest. The heroine having imbibed the principles of the Wolfenecraft phib fophy, of which a contempt of marriage is one of the leading points, forms a compact with herself never to marry; but unites herself to a man, by whose writings she had been convinced, and subjects herself to the imputation of vice and profligacy, rather than unite herself to him according to the legal forms of matrimony. Broken down with sorrow and affliction, the story con-

cludes abruptly with her becoming a victim to her foolish and imprudent mode of thinking, and ending a miserable life, by an untimely and unhappy death.

"What you please; or Memoirs of modern Characters," in four volumes, shews great ability in the writer, who appears to be a man of a classical education, in observing the springs and motives that influence individuals in the different concerns of life. His descriptions of characters, and their particular changes of temper, shews him, in various instances, to be a profound observer of human nature; and we doubt not but his novel will please an extensive class of readers.

POETRY.

Mr. Wrangham's "*Poem on the Restoration of Learning in the East*," was an unsuccessful rival of Mr. Grant's prize poem on the same subject, but was nevertheless printed at the request of those who adjudged the prize. This poem is calculated to command admiration in all its parts; the character of Sir William Jones is delineated in a style of superior excellence; and the fine compliment paid to that illustrious feat of learning, (the University of Cambridge,) at which Mr. W. was educated, is peculiarly beautiful. The author closes his poem with an address to our country, and a hope that the prevalence of christianity will soon be universal. To those of our readers who are fond of poetry, we cordially recommend this poem to their notice.

"*Poems*," by G. Richards, A. M. manifest a considerable degree of classical taste, and an intimate acquaintance with several of our more celebrated modern bards. In his imitation of the ancients, he has been more restrained than animated; but yet deserves a place, though not among poets of the highest order, still a superior one among those of the second.

A new edition of a well known little work, "Drunken Barnaby's Four Journeys to the North of England," presents us with an opportunity of complimenting the publisher and his printer on the beauty and accuracy of this edition of so humorous and satirical a book. It is remarkable that the author of this work was never known, only from some circumstances vaguely stated in different places of his work; it is conjectured that his name was Barnaby Harrington; but the accounts of his drunkenness must certainly be believed with some grains of allowance. He writes in very sober intelligible Latin, in what is styled Leonine verse, greatly superior to the English translation.

POLITICS.

"The Policy and Interest of Great Britain with respect to Malta, considered," appears, from various parts of it, to be the work of some one

"learned in the law." The principal part of the author's argument is founded on the national importance of Malta to Great Britain; which island, he says, is another Gibraltar, a pass of Thermopylae. Malta is here described as the most advantageous and formidable fortress on the surface of the globe; and the possession of which, by the English, not only invaluable, as preventing Bonaparte from penetrating into the East, by way of Egypt, but perhaps may, at some future period, be of great importance, should Russia ever take up arms against us. Without Malta, Britain cannot maintain her accustomed relations with the markets of Greece and Italy; with the different ports of the Levant; with the Black Sea, and the coast of Barbary; nor can she, by any other means, keep up the balance with Russia, on account of the acquisitions of that empire on the Black Sea.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Epitome.

SIR, York, June 26, 1805.

I HAVE lately observed, in some respectable periodical publications, a few observations on the mode of clearing tea-kettles of the earthy concretions contracted by boiling hard water in them; I beg leave to suggest an easy method, which I have seen frequently practised in the country, not only of clearing, but of altogether preventing those disagreeable concretions from taking place. The method alluded to is, the boiling of potatoes occasionally in the kettle, which never fails to remove the stony matter already accumulated; and in those instances, whether from the newness of the kettle, or from any other cause,

where the matter has not had time to adhere to the sides, will wholly prevent such concretion from taking place. This method is so easy to be put in practice, and at the same time so advantageous, that no person, who will make use of it, need have the labour of heating a stone an inch thick in his kettle before he can bring the least heat to act on the water. I am, sir, yours, &c.

R. BOWEN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Epitome.

A brief Account of the Travels of Messrs. HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND, between the Tropics, in 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. By J. C. DELAMETHERIE.

Continued from Page 310.

IN the course of this long and painful navigation, the want of food and shelter; the nocturnal rains; living in the woods; the mosquitoes, and a multitude of other stinging and venomous insects; the impossibility of cooling themselves by the bath, on account of the ferocity of the crocodile and of the small carib fish; together with the miasmata of a hot and damp climate, exposed our travellers to continual suffering. They returned from the Oronoko to Barcelona and Cumana by the plains of Cari and the missions of the Carib Indians, a very extraordinary race of men, and, next to the Patagonians, the tallest and most robust perhaps in the world.

After a stay of some months on the coast, they proceeded to the Havannah by the south of St. Domingo and Jamaica. This navigation, performed when the season was far advanced, was both long and dangerous, the vessel having been in great danger of being lost on the bank of Vibora, the position of which M. Humboldt determined by the timekeeper. He staid in the island of Cuba three months, during which time he employed himself on the longitude of the Havannah, and the construction of a new kind of stove in the sugar-houses, which was speedily and generally adopted. When on the point of setting out for La Vera Cruz, intending to proceed by the way of Mexico and Acapulco to the Philippines, and thence if possible, by Bombay, Busforah, and Aleppo, to Constantinople, false intelligence respecting the voyage of Capt. Baudin alarmed him, and induced him to alter his plan. The American papers announced that this navigator would set out from France for Buenos-Ayres, and that after doubling Cape Horn he would proceed along the coasts of Chili and Peru.

M. Humboldt, at the time of his departure from Paris in 1798, had promised to the Museum and to

Capt. Baudin, that in whatever part of the world he might be, he would endeavour to join the French expedition as soon as he should hear of its having been set on foot. He flattered himself that his researches and those of Bonpland would be more useful to the progress of the sciences if they united their labours to those of the scientific men who were to accompany captain Baudin. These considerations induced M. Humboldt to send his manuscripts of the years 1799 and 1800 directly to Europe, and to freight a small galliot in the port of Batabano to proceed to Carthagena in the Indies, and thence, as soon as possible, by the isthmus of Panama to the South Sea. He hoped to find captain Baudin at Guayaquil or at Lima, and to visit New Holland and the islands of the Pacific Ocean, so interesting in a moral point of view, and by the richness of their vegetation.

It appeared to him imprudent to expose the manuscripts and collections already formed to the dangers of this long navigation. The manuscripts, respecting the fate of which M. Humboldt remained in painful uncertainty for three years, till his arrival at Philadelphia, were saved; but a third of the collections were lost at sea by shipwreck: fortunately this loss, and that of some insects from the Oronoko and the River Negro, extended only to duplicates; but this shipwreck proved fatal to a friend to whom M. Humboldt had intrusted his plants and insects, Juan Gonzales, a Franciscan, a young man of great courage and activity, who had penetrated in this unknown world from Spanish Guiana much farther than any other European.

M. Humboldt set out from Batabano in March 1801, coasting along the south side of the island of Cuba, and determining astronomically several points in that group of small isles called the King's Gardens, and the approaches to the port of Trini-

dad. A navigation which ought to have been only thirteen or fifteen days, was prolonged by currents beyond a month. The galliot was carried by them too far east, beyond the mouths of the Atrato. They touched at Rio Sinu, where no botanist had ever searched for plants; but they found it difficult to land at Cartagena, on account of the violence of the breakers of St. Martha. The galliot had almost gone to pieces near Giant's Point: they were obliged to draw towards the shore in order to anchor; and this disappointment gave M. Humboldt an opportunity of observing the eclipse of the moon on the 2d of March 1801. Unfortunately they learned on this coast that the season for navigating the South Sea from Panama to Guayaquil was already too far advanced: it was necessary to give up the design of crossing the isthmus; and the desire of seeing the celebrated Mutis, and examining his immense treasures in natural history, induced M. Humboldt to spend some weeks in the forests of Turbaco, ornamented with *Gustavia*, *toluifera*, *Anacardium caracoli*, and the *Cavanillesca* of the Peruvian botanists; and to ascend in thirty-five days the beautiful and majestic river of the Magdalena, of which he sketched out a chart, though tormented by the mosquitoes, while Bonpland studied the vegetation, rich in *Heliconia*, *Psychotria*, *Melastoma*, *Myrodia*, and *Dyckotria emetica*, the root of which is the ipecacuanha of Cartagena.

Having landed at Honda, our travellers proceeded on mules, the only way of travelling in South America, and by frightful roads through forests of oaks, *melastoma* and *cinchona*, to Santa Fe de Bogota, the capital of the kingdom of New Grenada, situated in a beautiful plain 1360 toises above the level of the sea, and, in consequence of a perpetual mild temperature, abounding

• LIT. MAG. 1805.

in the wheat of Europe and the fesamum of Asia. The superb collections of Mutis; the grand and sublime cataract of Tequendama, 98 toises or 588 feet in height; the mines of Mariquita, St. Ana, and Zipaguira; the natural bridge of Icononzo, two detached rocks which by means of an earthquake have been disposed in such a manner as to support a third; occupied the attention of our travellers at Santa Fe till September 1801.

Though the rainy season had now rendered the roads almost impassable, they set out for Quito; they re-descended by Fufagafuga, in the valley of Magdalena, and passed the Andes of Quindiu, where the snowy pyramid of Tolima rises amidst forests of *styrax passiflora* in trees, *bambusa*, and wax palms. For thirteen days they were obliged to drag themselves through horrid mud, and, to sleep as on the Oronoko, under the bare heavens, in woods where they saw no vestiges of man. When they arrived, bare-footed and drenched with continual rain, in the valley of the river Cauca, they stopped at Cathago and Buga, and proceeded along the province of Choco, the country of Platina, which is found between rolled fragments of basalt, filled with olivin and augite, green rock (the *grunstein* of Werner), and fossil wood.

They ascended by Caloto and Quilichao, where gold is washed, to Popayan, visited by Bouguier when he returned to France, and situated at the bottom of the snowy volcanoes of Puracé and Sotara, one of the most picturesque situations and in the most delightful climate of the universe, where Reaumur's thermometer stands constantly between 17 and 19 degrees. When they had reached, with much difficulty, the crater of the volcano of Puracé, filled with boiling water, which from the midst of the snow throws up, with a horrid roaring,

vapours of sulphurated hydrogen, our travellers passed from Popayan by the steep cordilleras of Almaguer a Parto, avoiding the contagious air of the valley of Patia.

From Païto, a town situated at the bottom of a burning volcano, they traversed by Guahucal the high plateau of the province of Pastos, separated from the Pacific Ocean by the Andes of volcano of Chili and Cumbal, and celebrated by its great fertility in wheat and the *Erytroxylon Peruvianum*, called cocoa. At length, after a journey of four months on mules, they arrived at the towns of Ibarra and Quito. This long passage through the cordillera of the high Andes, at a season which rendered the roads impassable, and during which they were exposed to rains which continued seven or eight hours a day, encumbered with a great number of instruments and voluminous collections, would have been almost impossible, without the generous and kind assistance of M. Mendiunetta, viceroy of Santa Fé, and the baron de Carondelet, president of Quito, who, being equally zealous for the progress of science, caused the roads and the most dangerous bridges to be repaired on a route of 450 leagues in length.

Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland arrived on the 6th of January 1802 at Quito, a capital celebrated in the annals of astronomy by the labours of La Condamine, Bouguer, Godin, and Don Jorge-Juan de Ulloa; justly celebrated also by the great amiableness of its inhabitants and their happy disposition for the arts. Our travellers continued their geological and botanical researches for eight or nine months in the kingdom of Quito; a country rendered perhaps the most interesting in the world by the colossal height of its snowy summits; the activity of its volcanoes, which in turns throw up flames, rocks, mud, and hydro-sulphureous water; the frequency of

its earthquakes, one of which, on the 7th of February 1797, swallowed up in a few seconds nearly 40,000 inhabitants; its vegetation; the remains of Peruvian architecture; and, above all, the manners of its ancient inhabitants.

After two fruitless attempts, they succeeded in twice ascending to the crater of the volcano of Pinchinca, where they made experiments on the analysis of the air; its electric charge, magnetism, hygrometry, electricity, and the temperature of boiling water. La Condamine saw the same crater, which he very properly compares to the chaos of the poets; but he was there without instruments, and could remain only some minutes.

In his time this immense mouth, hollowed out in basaltic porphyry, was cooled and filled with snow: our travellers found it again on fire; and this intelligence was distressing to the town of Quito, which is distant only about four or five thousand toises. Here M. Humboldt was in danger of losing his life. Being alone with an Indian, who was as little acquainted with the crater as himself, and walking over a fissure concealed by a thin stratum of congealed snow, he had almost fallen into it.

Our travellers, during their stay in the kingdom of Quito, made several excursions to the snowy mountains of Antifana, Cotopaxi, Tunaguragua, and Chimborazo, which is the highest summit of our earth, and which the French academicians measured only by approximation. They examined in particular the geognostic part of the cordillera of the Andes, respecting which nothing has yet been published in Europe; mineralogy, as we may say, being newer than the voyage of La Condamine, whose universal genius and incredible activity embraced every thing else that could be interesting to the sciences. The trigonometrical and barometrical measurements of M. Humboldt have proved that some of these vol-

canoes, and especially that of Tun-guragua have become considerably lower since 1753; a result which accords with what the inhabitants of Pelileo and the plains of Tapia have observed.

M. Humboldt found that all these large masses were the work of crystallization. "Every thing I have seen," says he in a letter to Delametherie, "in these regions, where the highest elevations of the globe are situated, have confirmed me more and more in the grand idea that you threw out in the Theory of the Earth, the most complete work we have on that subject, in regard to the formation of mountains. All the masses of which they consist have united according to their affinities by the laws of attraction, and have formed these elevations, more or less considerable in different parts on the surface of the earth, by the laws of general crystallization. There can remain no doubt in this respect to the traveller who considers without prejudice these large masses. You will see in our relations that there is not one of the objects you treat of which we have not endeavoured to improve by our labours."

In all these excursions, begun in January 1802, our travellers were accompanied by M. Charles Montufar, son of the marquis de Selvallegre, of Quito, an individual zealous for the progress of the sciences, and who caused to be reconstructed, at his own expense, the pyramids of Sarouguier, the boundaries of the celebrated base of the French and Spanish academicians. This interesting young man, having accompanied M. Humboldt during the rest of his expedition to Peru and the kingdom of Mexico, proceeded with him to Europe. The efforts of these three travellers were so much favoured by circumstances, that they reached the greatest heights to which man had ever attained in these moun-

tains. On the volcano of Antisana they carried instruments 2200, and on Chimborazo, June 23, 1802, 3300 feet higher than Condomine and Bouguer did on Corazon. They ascended to the height of 3036 toises above the level of the Pacific Ocean, where the blood issued from their eyes, lips, and gums, and where they experienced a cold not indicated by the thermometer, but which arose from the little caloric disengaged during the inspiration of air so much rarefied. A fissure 80 toises in depth and of great breadth prevented them from reaching the top of Chimborazo when they were distant from it only about 224 toises.

[To be continued.]

For the Monthly Epitome.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY, FOR THE EXTERMINATION OF THE SMALL POX.

AT the Quarterly General Court, holden at the Central-house, Salisbury Square, on Wednesday, June 5th, 1805, THOMAS BARNARD, Esq. M. P. in the Chair,

The following report of the Board of Directors and Medical Council was submitted for their inspection.

The Board of Directors and Medical Council have the satisfaction to state, that the inoculations at the General Central House, and at most of the other stations, have very considerably increased; 1933 persons having received Vaccine Inoculation in the last three months. The demand for vaccine matter has been as great as at any former period, 5132 charges having been supplied to 1114 applicants, in the present quarter, from the Central House alone; beside a considerable supply from many of the stations.

From these facts we are encouraged to infer, that the effects of the unfavorable reports against the Vaccination, which it was feared had

considerably checked this valuable practice, have in a great measure subsided; and that a just confidence in its efficacy is gaining ground in the public mind. We are fully persuaded, that greater importance has been attached to the cases of supposed failures than they deserved,—as, on investigation, most of those cases have been clearly ascertained to arise from some irregularity in practice, or some assignable cause.

We have also the satisfaction to observe, that the deaths by small-pox, within the Bills of Mortality, appear still to be considerably reduced. In five months, ending with May, 1804, the deaths were 359, and in the same period 1805, they are only, 147, making a diminution of 212 deaths. This is certainly a subject of congratulation; but it is yet a matter of serious regret, that

so many valuable lives are still lost, when the means of total prevention are in our power. We are incited to bring this subject under the consideration of the Quarterly Court, in consequence of authentic information received, that in several of the most populous cities of Europe, the small-pox appears to be annihilated, by Vaccine Inoculation being adopted, with a zeal and energy far superior to what has yet been manifested in this country, where the discovery originated.

We therefore trust the Quarterly Court will not fail to adopt such measures, as may tend to accelerate the accomplishment of the desired object; the extermination of the small-pox from the metropolis of the British Empire, and the world.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES MURRAY,
Secretary.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE LIFE OF DR. PALEY.

THE life of a literary man is in general only interesting, as it brings us acquainted with the literature of the times in which he lived, and with those who were contemporary and acting in the same sphere with him. It is little more than a collection of facts smoothed down in its harsher parts, by digressions relating to the history of the works in which he was engaged; and acquires interest, according to the number and reputation of those who were more immediately connected with him.

Dr. Paley was born at Peterborough in 1743, his father at that time holding the small living of Helpstone, near that city; but afterwards removing to Giggleswick, on being appointed master of the Grammar School there; his son received his education in that seminary, where

he remained till 1759, when he became a student of Christ's College, Cambridge, where he was much assisted in his studies by Mr. afterwards Judge, Wilson, at that time a private tutor of great reputation.

The elder Mr. Paley died in 1779, and was buried in the church at Giggleswick, where his son afterwards placed a brass plate with the following inscription: "Here lies interred the Rev. Wm. Paley, B. A. 54 years Master of this Free School, who died Sept. 29, 1799, aged 88 years. Also, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Wm. Paley, who died March 9, 1796, aged 83 years."

The intercourse between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Paley, brought on by the latter attending his tutor, was the means of laying the foundation of a lasting and intimate friendship

between them. Mr. Wilson was born in an obscure part of Westmoreland, and in 1757, was admitted a student of Peter house in Cambridge. In 1760, he was admitted Bachelor of Arts, and though the turn of his mind led him strongly to mathematical inquiries, he determined to study the law, and till his profession became lucrative, supported himself by private pupils at Cambridge, where he resided part of the year.

Mr. Paley, in 1763, took the degree of Bachelor of Arts with great distinction, and accepting the situation of assistant to the school at Greenwich, he left College. He remained here about three years, when returning to Christ's College, he was elected a Fellow of that Society, and took the degree of M.A. Soon afterwards he associated himself with Dr. Law, now Bishop of Elphin, when they commenced tutors in the university.

His time was now spent in great exertion. His public lectures were prepared with much study and labour, and he bestowed some hours every day on private pupils. His lectures on moral and political philosophy, were an analysis of his celebrated work on those subjects. This was published in 1785, in quarto, under the title of "*Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy.*" In this publication, Dr. Paley has been charged, perhaps with more acrimony than truth, with want of originality, with delivering sentiments inimical to civil and religious liberty; and the moral principles contained in it have been represented as lax, crude, and indigested. It nevertheless experienced a very uncommon and brilliant success, and has since gone through several editions with corrections and improvements in two octavo volumes.

Mr. Paley married in 1776, and left his college, at that time holding a small living which had been given him by Dr. Law, bishop of Carlisle, who afterwards presented him with

the valuable living of Appleby in Westmoreland.

In 1782, Mr. Paley was presented with the archdeaconry of Carlisle, which was vacated by his friend Dr. Law, son of the bishop of Carlisle, being appointed bishop of Clonfert in Ireland; and in 1789, the bishop of Ely offered him the mastership of Jesus' College, Cambridge. His preferments at Carlisle, which required residence at least during part of the year, determined him, after great hesitation, to decline so honourable and desirable a situation.

The "*Moral and Political Philosophy*" established the reputation of Dr. Paley, and the public was prepared to admire his next production, the "*Horæ Paulinæ*," and nothing which he has written displays greater powers than this work, but it has been more praised than read.

At the beginning of the late war, when the prospect of internal commotion from the prevalence of French principles became every day more alarming, Dr. Paley published, with an intention to reclaim the public mind from its delusion, a small pamphlet, entitled, "*Reasons for Contentment.*" This pamphlet was intended for the information of the lower orders of the people, and did not admit of any topics on which the literary abilities of Dr. Paley could be much extended.

Dr. P. published in 1794, his "*View of the Evidences of Christianity.*" Though two works on the same subject had not long before made their appearance, by two distinguished authors, Dr. Porteus, and Dr. Beattie, yet Dr. Paley was not deterred from again soliciting the attention of the public, and his book has become a standard work with students in divinity, and every author, whose subject has allowed him to notice it, has uniformly spoken of its merits in the most handsome manner.

Before Dr. Paley rendered this important service to Christianity, he

had experienced the patronage of Dr. Law, the late, and Dr. Vernon, the present, bishop of Carlisle, and almost immediately after the appearance of the "View of the Evidences," the bishop of London gave him a prebend, then vacant, in the cathedral of St. Paul's. The sub-deanery of Lincoln was offered to him at the same time by Dr. Prettyman, and soon after the bishop of Durham presented him with the living of Bishop Wearmouth, supposed to be worth 1500*l.* per annum.

Dr. P. now divided his residence between his duties at Lincoln, where he usually spent his summers, and at Wearmouth, at which place he resided in winter. His last work on "Natural Theology," which he published in 1802, he professedly undertook with the view of forming, with his other works, a complete system of morality and religion. In the "Evidences of Christianity, the Horæ Paulinæ, and the Natural Theology," he proved the truth of religion, natural and revealed, and in the "Moral and Political Philosophy," he enforced the duties arising from that proof and illustration:

Dr. Paley was during many years examining chaplain to the bishop of Carlisle, and having had frequent opportunities of observing the usefulness of Collyer's "Sacred Interpreter," he published an edition of that book at Carlisle. His recommendation of the work, added to its own merits, procured a considerable share of popularity on the work, which it continues still to possess.

On the death of Dr. Law, who was celebrated for his metaphysical knowledge, Dr. Paley, at the desire of the editors of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, drew up a short account of the life of that venerable prelate, which was inserted in that work, and though brief, it yet breathes all the spirit of the writer, grateful for the friendship of so learned a scholar, and so valuable a man.

The author of "Memoirs of

Living Authors," in his account of Dr. Paley, speaks of his book on Moral and Political Philosophy in the following manner. "The ripest schoolman may read it with instruction and delight, while it contains amusement for the most volatile fancy. It has obtained the author one distinction, most probably unparalleled; we mean, the circumstance of its chapters being very frequently subjects for disputation in the schools of one of our universities, at the same time with the sections of the immortal *Principia* of Newton, or with chapters of the celebrated *Essay* of Locke. Thus the distinguished honours which such transcendent characters are proud to receive after death, are conferred on Dr. Paley while alive. The style of this work is admirably adapted to its subject, and is perhaps one of the best models for the imitation of youth to be found in our language; while the fine reasoning, the pertinency of illustration, the strong integrity of judgment, and the great comprehension of mind, which pervade it, may be fit objects of its emulation, provided it duly estimates the labour of thought and application necessary to such acquisitions, and form not, after all, too sanguine hopes of reaching such perfection." Mr. Gisborne published remarks on this work in "*The Principles of Moral Philosophy investigated*," 1789, 8vo. It was attacked by Mr. Pearson, tutor of Sidney College, Cambridge, in "Remarks on the Theory of Morals," 1800, and "Annotations of the Practical Part of Dr. Paley's *Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy*," 1801.

Dr. Paley died at Sunderland, on the 25th of May, 1805, aged 62, leaving behind him the character of a sound reasoner, a well-read scholar, and an excellent divine. His writings display great knowledge of the human heart, though his life was spent in the retirement of a college, and of a provincial town. Dr. P. was better known in the republic of

letters by his works, than from his friendship with literary men; and, perhaps no writer of equal celebrity was personally less known to the public. His writings being chiefly on serious subjects, admitted only of powerful reasoning, and profound and accurate thinking; but his conversation was distinguished by a sprightliness and felicity of expression peculiar to himself. His anecdotes are happy combinations of amusing circumstances, not tedious by their length, or disgusting by frequent repetition. He betrayed no literary fastidiousness, and he had a

fondness for company which always attends those who have the power of pleasing.

Dr. Paley, at the time of his death, was archdeacon of Carlisle, sub-dean of Lincoln, rector of Bishopwearmouth, and prebendary of Pancras in St. Paul's, all of which were obtained as the reward of meritorious exertions in the cause of Christianity, and were alike honourable to those whose power to prefer, and sagacity to discover, men of distinguished abilities, as to him who enjoyed such extensive and well-earned patronage.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED AND ECONOMICAL SOCIETIES.

THE 28th of May, being the anniversary of the establishment of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, which was instituted in 1754, the members met as usual, at their rooms in the Adelphi, for the purpose of distributing their annual premiums and honorary rewards. The president, his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, took the chair a little after twelve o'clock; Ladies Stanhope and Rodney, the Hon. Miss Jenkinson, and several other ladies of distinction; the Earl of Breadalbane, Count Woronzow, and Baron Jacobi; J. C. Curwen, M. P. J. H. Browne, M. P. with several other gentlemen of respectability; the several vice-presidents and chairmen, and the candidates, having previously taken their respective seats in the centre of the room, and at the tables, which were covered with the models and other illustrations of the several ingenious and useful inventions and discoveries, which it was the business of the day to notice and reward. The business commenced, according to annual custom, with a speech from Charles Taylor, Esq.

the able and worthy secretary of this useful society.

Mr. Taylor began by giving a history of the views of the society from its first institution to the present period, the which have been perseveringly directed to nearly every object which can benefit or improve the condition of mankind; afterwards he proceeded to enumerate the various classes into which the business before the meeting had been divided for the more methodical transacting of it, and for the sake of facility; and, after mentioning the routine of business in the investigation of the subjects submitted to the society, proceeded as follows:

"It forms an agreeable part of my duty to state to this respectable assembly the rewards which are this day to be conferred on the several candidates in the classes which I have enumerated, and briefly to notice a few of the advantages likely to result from their labours. Give me leave strongly to impress on your minds, that, discarding the narrow principles of selfish interest, the members of this society intend these advantages for the world at large. It

will be needless to enter into minute accounts of the approved inventions, as they are already given in the annual volume of transactions; and the machines, which are crowned with our rewards, are gratuitously open for public inspection five days in a week in the repository of the society. It has long paid great attention to that necessary branch of domestic economy, and true source of wealth, agriculture; and in common with its proper board, and the various provincial establishments, it has directed its attention strenuously to the making and improving plantations of timber trees; amelioration of land; productive rotations of crops of grain and herbage; the preservation of these products; improvements in agricultural implements; and finally, to the improvement of the condition of labouring men.

"Consonant then with these views, the society adjudges to the Hon. the Earl of Breadalbane, a silver medal, for the great improvements which he has made in a large tract of land in Scotland, the which being unfit for the plough, his lordship has planted with larch and Scotch firs.

"To Thomas Johnes, Esq. of Hafod, M. P. for Cardigan, the gold medal for planting 922,000 oaks, besides other valuable trees.

"To John Christian Curwen, Esq. M. P. for Carlisle, the gold medal, for his excellent system of culture for beans and wheat. On his principle, after a good crop of beans has been procured in summer, the same land has been sown with wheat in autumn, and more grain produced than by a previous fallow.

"To Mr. William Taylor, of Beamish, the gold medal, for improving 308 acres of waste land, and raising the value of an estate, which cost him in May 1799, 2,653l. to 9,023l. 13s.

"I have great pleasure," continued Mr. Taylor, "in announcing that Captain John Miller, a nephew

of our worthy founder, Mr. Shipley, has been entitled to a reward, this session, for a pair of sheers for clipping wool, which will prevent the sheep from being wounded in shearing, a common circumstance under the best management of the common sheep sheers; and for which invention he will receive a silver medal.

"The necessity of inclosing land, and the utility of good fences, is well known; hawthorn fences have been in general found the most effectual; but one check to their usefulness arises from the slowness of their growth: to obviate this inconvenience, Samuel Taylor, Esq. of Morton, has proved, by a number of accurate experiments, that a greater increase of hawthorn plants may be had from cuttings from the roots, than by the usual mode, and that such plants are not only stouter, but quicker in their growth; for these experiments the society has adjudged him a silver medal.

"It requires the greatest nicety of discrimination, to ascertain the progressive and comparative value of timber-trees in plantations. A communication, received from Mr. John Farey, has thrown much light on the best method of making it; and also contains many valuable and interesting observations relative to a plantation called Brown's Wood, belonging to the Duke of Bedford, which has been planted twenty-six years; for which he will receive a silver medal.

"A necessary and important object of the attention of agriculturists, has been, to ascertain the best mode of improving boggy lands; and much has been said on the advantages of Mr. Elkington's mode of draining: Mr. William Smith, however, has improved a considerable tract of land where Mr. Elkington's mode had failed. The land belonged to the Duke of Bedford, and is called Pringle Bog: he has also, by a superficial irrigation, brought twenty acres into such a state of firmness as to

produce the most valuable herbage. The society, for this communication, have voted him a silver medal.

"Mr. W. Watfon, of North Middleton, has continued his comparative culture of turnips; and has clearly proved, by experiment, that the drill is much superior to the broad cast husbandry, for this useful vegetable: the society has therefore voted him ten pounds.

"Mr. Seth Bull, of Ely, who received a reward of £802, for planting osiers, has been a successful candidate this session, having planted seven acres of land, for which he was entitled to a gold medal, or thirty guineas, but he preferred the latter."

Mr. Taylor finished the first class, his Grace the Duke of Norfolk rose and said, that he was now to have the pleasure of distributing the premiums to the several candidates in it. His Grace then called them successively, beginning with the Earl of Breadalbane; and in a neat speech, and after a few short inquiries, presented to each his respective premium: after which his Grace sat down, and Mr. Taylor proceeded to the class of Chemistry, nearly as follows:

"The premiums which have been offered by the society, in this class, have been productive of much utility and of great improvement in mineralogy, dyeing, printing, varnishing, and other arts of a similar nature; besides being of great advantage to the health of our seamen and manufacturers. A valuable discovery has lately been made by Mr. Thomas Vanherman, for making paints with fish-oil; the which are prepared with greater facility, are lower in price, more durable for out-door work than those usually made with linseed oil; and are not liable to blister or scale. He has also communicated a process for white paint, to be used in the interior of houses, and free from the

noxious smell attending common paint. For these discoveries, the society has adjudged him the silver medal, and twenty guineas.

"An easy and efficacious method of cleansing feathers from their animal oil and foetid smell, by immersion in lime-water, has been communicated by Mrs. Anne Richardson; for which she will receive a reward of twenty guineas.

"A cheap and efficacious means of removing the dirt from dyed silks, printed cottons, carpets, and woollen goods, has been discovered by Mrs. Anne Morris. It is effected by the mucilaginous liquor formed by grating raw potatoes into water, and applying the clear liquor, cold, with a sponge. This simple process, rendered more valuable by its cheapness and simplicity, removes the dirt, without injury to the delicate colours of silk or cloth: the society has voted her the sum of fifteen guineas."

His Grace then rose, and after short complimentary speeches, and a few questions put to each, presented the candidates with their respective rewards. Mrs. Anne Morris gave farther proofs of the utility of her process in cleaning dirty and old engravings.

Mr. Taylor now proceeded to the class of the polite and liberal arts, in which there were numerous successful performances, but he observed, would occupy too much time to enter into a minute detail of the excellencies of each. He, however, honoured a chalk drawing, of Miss Mary Hay, (the subject, Christ taken down from the cross,) with peculiar notice. After concluding his speech, his Grace, the president, proceeded to the distribution of the premiums, to the amount of twelve, to the successful candidates.

The length of this article will only permit us briefly to notice some parts of the remainder of Mr. Taylor's

speech. In the class of manufactures, Mr. Corston, of Ludgate-hill, was presented with the gold medal, for a substitute for Leghorn plait for ladies' hats, specimens of which he produced. Mr. J. Beard, of Coggeshall, a poor but ingenious mechanic, received a silver medal and forty guineas, (a reward much too small in our opinion) for a complete machine for forming the wire teeth of cotton and wool-carding machines. Mr. J. Austin, of Glasgow, received a silver medal for various minor though useful improvements of his manufacturing machinery.

Mr Taylor now made an admirable speech on the great advantages reaped by the community from their former and present exertions, and from the rewards offered by the society, in the class of mechanics; and merely proceeded to state, that premiums would be delivered by the noble chairman to the following candidates, viz. to Mr. George Smart, for chimnies cleaned by mechanical means; to Mr. Gilbert Gilpin, for a crane for raising weights; to Mr. John Prior, for an alarm for pocket watches; to Mr. Robert Salmon, for an improvement in canal locks; to Mr. J. Davis, for a day and night telegraph; to Mr. R. Salmon, for a geometrical quadrant and staff; to Mr. J. J. Hawkins, for a machine for cutting paper and the edges of books; to Mr. J. Antis, for improved door latches; to Mr. A. Flint, for an expanding band wheel; to Mr. W. Hardy, for a compensation balance; to Mr. J. Watkins, for an improvement in time-keepers; to Mr. J. Antis, for a detached pendulum escapement for a clock; to Mr. T. Parker, for a machine to enable shoemakers to work standing; to Mr. H. Ward, for a striking clock movement; to Mr. P. Herbert, for a book-case bolt; and to Mr. C. Le Caan, for a check to carriage wheels.

Mr. Taylor then resumed his speech, and entered on the depart-

ment of trade and colonies, in which Dr. William Roxburgh of Calcutta, had a gold medal assigned him, for his various communications on several productions of India: and a premium of thirty five dollars was awarded to Mr. W. Hughes of Upper Canada, for the culture of hemp.

After the distribution of all the premiums, Mr. Taylor made a few concluding remarks, and as soon as they were finished, the noble president rose, and in a short but neat speech, expressed his pleasure and satisfaction at the highly respectable attendance.

HOLLAND.—The Batavian Society, for the purpose of encouraging useful arts, has proposed the following subjects as prizes: 1st, The history of a Christian, or the journey of a Christian towards eternity. 2d, A picture of domestic happiness. 3d, A clear description of the use which man may make, and of that which he does make, of the different productions of the three kingdoms of nature. 4th, A natural history for popular use, to contribute to the destruction of superstition and prejudice. The essays are to be sent in before the first of February, 1806, and the prizes will be the gold medal of the society.

WEIMAR.—It perhaps may not be commonly known, that M. Goethe established a society at Weimar, for the encouragement of the fine arts; where prizes are proposed every year, by the society which directs the business, for young artists. All the works submitted to the meetings, as prize essays, are exposed for public inspection, together with such other works as the artists shall think proper to send, or which shall be deemed worthy of the distinction. The subject for the last year was, *Mankind at the mercy of the waters*. The exhibition commenced on the 21st of December, but the prize has not yet been adjudged. Amongst the candidate pieces are two Deluges,

eight Inundations, and two Shipwrecks: and amongst the other pictures which were exhibited are, copies made at Paris, by M. Ferd. Jagemann, of some of Raffæle's works; four Busts by the sculptor Tieck; and above all, a collection of studies and designs, made by a young artist of Lubeck, named Gantens, who died at Rome in a state of indigence, and whose death will be a great loss to the arts.

WARSAW.—The society of the friends of science at Warsaw, has proposed a prize medal, value 40 ducats, for the best essays on several subjects connected with the produce of their country. These are, on Saltpetre, formerly much more plentiful in Poland than at present, so much so, as to be an article of commerce; the Chermes, or Polish Cochineal (*Coccus Polonicus tinctorius*) which was formerly exported to Venice; and finally, for a history of the various plagues which have ravaged their country, with the means of preventing this scourge. One hundred ducats are also offered

by them, for the best Tragedy in Polish verse, on a subject taken from the history of Poland.

COPENHAGEN.—Although the author of a treatise has already obtained a prize given by the society for rural economy at Copenhagen, which had for its object the culture of wood and foreign trees, the Danish Admiralty has thought proper to offer others, for the best treatise "On the use to be made of oaks, and other trees, for the construction of vessels." The first prize is 300, the second 100, and the third 50 crowns; and the essays may be written in the Danish, English, French, or German languages.

The treatise which has just now obtained the first prize at Copenhagen, on the question relative to the use which may be made of bones for nourishment, is the joint production of Professor Wiborg and Assessor Rafn, of that city; they have jointly laboured at it, and it is said to be worthy of a translation into every foreign language.

ADVERSARIA :

Literary, Philosophical, and Miscellaneous.

LITERARY.

MR. Reeves has privately circulated a small pamphlet containing a "Proposal for distributing Bibles on a new Plan." Mr. R. complains, as many others have done, of the inferior quality of the Bibles that are distributed by the members of the Society for propagating Christian knowledge; and by some other Bible societies, and is extremely warm on the typographical degradation of those so given away. It appears that the society just mentioned, distributes about 7000 Bibles every year, but, asks Mr. R. "What is the result of this mistaken exertion? The result is just adequate to the

effort. The object is number, and number is attained to the full, but the book is of such mean paper and print, that it is a Bible only *nominally*; for no eye sight, no perseverance, not the most ardent piety, can support a person, of any age, in a steady continued perusal of it. The kingdom is inundated with these nominal Bibles. It is always the worst printed book, even in the meanest house; for if a cottage has a book of songs, or of tales, together with the Bible, the former is ever the better printed book of the two, and it is for that reason the last to be destroyed."

This is a heavy charge against these

societies, but we fear too true, and certainly in point of fairness and justice, the poor ought to have a Bible that they *may* read with comfort and satisfaction, and not one of those alluded to above, which they can never look into with any degree of either.

To remedy these defects, Mr. R. contends, that the Bibles which are given to such persons ought to be accompanied with notes, and other explanatory matter; for without such aid the Bible must be unintelligible to unlearned persons. His proposal, therefore, is to supply the above mentioned defects by forming a society, that shall provide some better sort of Bibles, for the purpose of distribution, of good paper and print, and with explanatory notes. Mr. R. is aware, that such a design has one very important objection to get over, namely, that of expence: accordingly he has devised an expedient for removing this objection. He proposes, that the distribution shall be made in a manner that will require no higher annual subscription from each member, nor any greater annual expenditure from the donor than is now made in distributing those low priced, ill printed *nominal* Bibles. The Bible, without the Apocrypha, divides very well into four parts. The low priced Bibles in question, are without the Apocrypha, and cost five shillings; a Bible at four times that price, must be a handsome book. This handsome Bible might be given away at four times. The first donation, would of course be the New Testament; the second might be the books of Moses, the third might be the rest of the historical books; the fourth would be the remainder of the Old Testament. If each of these four parts is bestowed yearly, or half yearly, or every quarter, according as the donor has been used to make his gifts of the whole Bible, he will expend

no more money in giving a handsome volume of scriptures, than he does now, in giving away a mean and useless one.

Mr. Beloe, of the British Museum, is about to publish *Anecdotes of Literature*, compiled from rare books in various libraries.

Mr. Maurice is printing a vindication of his *Modern History of Hindostan*, from the harsh strictures of the modern hydra, the *Edinburgh Reviewers*.

Mrs. Jackson, widow of the late J. Jackson, Advocate General of Jamaica, will shortly publish a series of dialogues on the doctrines and duties of Christianity, illustrated and inculcated by references from scripture.

A new edition in two volumes quarto, of Dr. Motherby's *Medical Dictionary*, corrected, enlarged, and greatly improved, is now in the press. This edition will be illustrated with new plates, the subjects chosen with more care, and the engravings executed with greater skill. Great labour has been employed in rendering this edition a complete view of modern opinions, and modern practice in every branch of the profession.

Mr. Playfair will shortly publish a new edition of Smith's *Inquiry into the nature and causes of the Wealth of Nations*, with notes and supplementary chapters.

Mr. E. Donovan, will shortly publish an epitome of the natural history of the insects of New Holland, New Zealand, New Guinea, Otaheite, and other of the Indian and South Sea islands. This work will include figures and descriptions of one hundred and fifty-two species of the more splendid, beautiful, and interesting insects, hitherto discovered in those countries, and which for the most part have not appeared in any other author.

The author of the *Tour in Zealand*, noticed in our number for January,

is preparing a work on Danish Biography, under the title of Great and Good Deeds of Danes, Norwegians, and Holstenians, selected by Ove Malling; and now first translated into the English language. Those who recollect the neat manner of relating anecdotes displayed in the Tour of Zealand, will wait with impatience for its appearance.

Mr. Nicholas Salmon, author of *Stemmata Latinitatis*, proposes to publish by subscription, *Investigations on the origin of French Particles*, similar in plan and design to the *Diversions of Purley*. It is entitled *APXAI, ou les Silves de Southill*, and will be printed in French and English, on opposite pages.

Mr. Parkinson, author of the "Experienced Farmer," and the "Tour in America," is preparing an *Agricultural Excursion into Ireland*, with an account of two years successful farming in that country.

A Catalogue of Books on agricultural and rural economy, including some authors on political economy, and the arts, more immediately relating to the conduct of rural affairs, will shortly make its appearance.

Mr. Gandy, author of *Designs for Cottages*, is preparing a work, intitled, the *Rural Architect*, consisting of a great variety of plans for country buildings, with plans and estimates, which is in great forwardness.

A new edition of the *Travels of Anacharsis* will appear in the course of the ensuing month.

A second and enlarged edition of the *Memoirs of Politian*, &c. has made its appearance.

Mr. Orme will shortly publish a quarto volume, intitled, *Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire*, of the *Morattoes*, and of English concerns in *Indostan*, from the year 1658, the origin of the English establishment, and of the company's trade, at *Broach* and *Surat*; and a general idea of the government and people of *Indostan*.

A new edition of Mr. Marshall's *Rural Economy of the west of England*, with many and considerable additions, is in the press.

The second volume of Mr. John Bell's *Surgery*, containing the operative part, may be shortly expected.

A Series of Aphorisms, translated from the Arabic, with a commentary, illustrated with notes, by the translator, is in the press.

The first number of a *Retrospect of Philosophical, Mechanical, Chemical, and Agricultural Discoveries*: being an abridgment of the periodical and other publications, English and Foreign, relative to arts, chemistry, manufactures, agriculture, and natural philosophy; accompanied occasionally, with remarks on the merits or defects of the respective papers; and, in some cases, shewing to what other useful purposes they may be directed, beyond the original views of their authors, made its appearance in the middle of this month. This work will not resemble any other periodical publication, on the subjects comprehended in its title; as the information on these heads, now scattered amidst a variety of monthly journals, will be concentrated into as small a space as possible.

Miss Anne Plumptre has in the press, a *Narrative of Three Years Residence in France*, particularly in the Southern Departments, in 1802, 1803, and 1804.

Mr. William Godwin, whose name is well known to the literary world, has undertaken to compile a work, to be entitled, "The History of England, from the earliest records of events in this island, to the revolution in 1688," to be written on a scale not smaller than that of the History of England during the same period, by Hume. Mr. Godwin observes, that he should not have undertaken such a work, were he not animated with the ardent hope, by study and diligence, to throw new

light on our annals; and promises, "that it will be the first object of his vigilance, to divest himself of such partialities and prepossessions, as might lead him in any degree to distort or misrepresent any transaction or character of which he shall have occasion to treat."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Vanherman, who at the last public meeting of the Society of Arts, was rewarded with a premium and a medal, for his improved method of purifying oils, for the mixing of paint, has now reduced this art to practice, on an extensive scale. It is said, that his paints, which are principally recommended for outdoor work, are not subject to crack, to blister, or fly off, and is also much cheaper than those at present in use.

Sir J. Banks has lately received several very curious plants from New South Wales, which are intended for his Majesty's garden at Kew.

A machine for cleaning gravel walks, has lately been invented by a man of the name of Thompson, of the Peebleshire volunteers. It turns, rakes, and rolls the gravel by the same operation, and has this peculiar advantage attending it, that it can be wrought by a small poney, and will do as much work in an hour as a dozen men can do in a day.

It is said, that a new mode of reefing sails is now generally adopting in the navy, which promises to be of incalculable utility; as, by it, two men on the yard, can reef the main-sail of a first rate ship of war, with more facility than forty on the old method. It is the invention of captain Cowan.

PHILOSOPHICAL.

The Repertory of arts, No. 38, contains specifications of the following Patents, viz.

Of Mr. J. Hornblower's, for a new invented steam wheel, or engine, for raising water, and for various other useful purposes in arts

and manufactures, with a plate.—Patent dated March 26, 1805.

Of Baron Von Doornik's, for certain compositions formed, by uniting absorbent earths with other ingredients, so as to render the same more effectual in washing or scouring.—Patent dated Dec. 19, 1804.

Of Mr. Wm. Hawks's, for sundry improvements in constructing and making chains for the use of mines and other purposes, with a plate.—Patent dated July 2, 1805.

Of Mr. J. Buffington's, for a new method of stretching (technically called habiting) all kinds of woollen cloth, for cropping or shearing, and for stretching all other kinds of piece goods, with a plate.—Patent dated Oct. 30, 1804.

Ascent of Mount Ortelet.—For some years past, Doctor Gebhard has been engaged in examining the Tyrol, by order of his Royal Highness the Archduke John. The ascent of Mount Ortelet was one of the most interesting circumstances which occurred on this occasion. A hunter of Chamois was the doctor's guide in the ascent, who also took with him two boors, who had attended him during his excursions among the mountains.

About two o'clock A. M. on the 27th of September, they began to ascend this famous mountain, which is situated between the vallies of Sulden and Dromy in the Vintsgau. This gigantic mountain enveloped in eternal ice, is mentioned in the atlas of Anich as the highest in the Tyrol; no mortal has hitherto dared to attempt its ascent. According to Mr. Gebhard's barometer, its height is 14,406 Paris feet above the level of the Mediterranean. Thus, with the exception of Mount Blanc, the height of which, according to Saufure, is 14,556 feet, Mount Ortelet is the highest of the ancient continent. This discovery is the more remarkable, since hitherto, the mountain of Gross Glochner has been con-

sidered as the highest in the Tyrol, which, however, does not exceed 12,000 feet.

Mr. Jessop, the engineer, has discovered a safe and simple method for blasting rocks with gunpowder.—The usual process, after drilling a hole and charging it with powder, is, to introduce a wire or small iron rod, to preserve the communication with the fuze, and then to ram up the remainder of the hole with pulverized stone; after which, the wire is withdrawn, and the priming applied.—This operation is tedious, dangerous, and often ineffectual, from the priming hole becoming obstructed on drawing out the wire.—Instead of this, when the hole is drilled, half the quantity of powder intended to be used is put in; a straw filled with fine powder is then put down, and the remainder of the charge is then introduced, so that it may take fire in the middle; the hole is then filled up with loose sand. Mr. Jessop split a knotty piece of oak 20 inches in diameter, by boring a hole one inch and a half in diameter, and 12 inches deep, and putting in two inches of powder, covered by 3 inches of sand; less powder will do in this mode than by the old one, with greater effect, and less trouble. Mr. J. thinks, that instead of spiking cannon, they might be destroyed, by filling them with sand after charging them.

No discoveries are of more importance than those connected with the improvement of agriculture. Every one who has attended to this subject, is acquainted with the sweeping destruction which has been occasioned

by the genus of the *Eruca*, or caterpillar. Many counties of this kingdom, especially in the western districts, depend, in a great degree on the annual produce of the orchard; and in these districts, at least, it will be of great utility to circulate the intelligence of an experiment for the protection of fruit-trees from the caterpillar, which is stated to have been attended with complete success. A clod of earth is moulded round the top of the trunk of the tree; and this is the whole process. From the hour that this operation is performed, the insect, even in the most remote ramifications, will begin to fall, and the tree will in a short time, be wholly freed from this destructive incumbrance. We leave to the learned Zoologist the explanation of the mystery.

The Rev. T. Brown, of St. Ives, has invented an instrument for cleansing land of every species of weed. It may be worked by two, three, or four horses, and requires but a single person to attend it, and that is the driver, as it will keep steady to its work by itself. By employing two sets of horses, it will clean from 6 to 8 acres each day.

Garnerin, in his 35th ascent from Moscow, saw, for the first time, an image of his balloon formed in the clouds in very bright prismatic colours. When at the height of 12,000 feet, he galvanized himself, and observed flashes of light. While hovering over a wood he was fired at by a huntsman, who with the peasants, on seeing him descend from the clouds, considered him as supernatural.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

TWO Translations of Villers's *Essai sur l'Enfluence de la Reformation de Luther*, have appeared in Denmark, two in Germany, one in Holland, and another in Italy.

It is something singular, that two rival translations of this work have appeared in England.

M. Laquaine has made several improvements in the camera obscura. By means of an inclined mirror,

bodies are magnified to such a degree, that a miniature picture acquires the dimensions of the human figure. Another contrivance places objects which appear reverberated in their natural position. In short, a solar microscope adapted to the upper part of the camera, renders it capable of being employed in the open air, and in an open place, as a court, garden, &c.

Mons. Poulleau has invented a musical instrument, which he calls the *Orchestra*, which professes to unite the brilliance and expression of the harpichord and piano-forte, with the softness of the human voice. The instrument is spoken favourably of by several of the members of the conservatory of music, who were deputed to examine into and report its merits. They go so far as to say, that it may not improbably at one time, become such a favourite, as to supersede the piano-forte.

The National Institute has elected M. Burckhard to fill the seat in the section of Astronomy, vacant, in consequence of the death of M. Méchain.

The same learned body has elected M. Millin, keeper of the cabinet of Antiques of the imperial library, vacant by the death of M. Camus.

M. Bonpland is employed at Paris, in preparing a work on the equinoctial plants, for publication; he has some time ago presented part of it to the first class of the National Institute, at one of its sittings.

The Genoese have lately succeeded in cutting diamonds and precious stones, with a precision hitherto unattained in that place. They have also perfected time-pieces in such a manner as to rival the most celebrated productions of any other nation.

An account of the journey of Kotzebue into Italy is in the press. It will of course form a neat appendage to his journey to Paris.

The society of sciences and belles

lettres of Copenhagen, is employed in ascertaining and forming the orthographical rules of the Danish language, which ought to be followed in writing, and in the public acts.

ITALY.—The following is a summary of an article in the *Jena Literary Gazette*, the subject of which is, a view of Italian literature, from the commencement of the present century. In the first four years of this century, five works on philosophy have made their appearance, of which at least, two are translations. Theology is enriched with an Italian translation of the Bible, five volumes of sermons; an explanation of the book of Joshua, and a translation of one volume of Bossuet's works. Under the head politics, legislation, and jurisprudence, we find a translation of the *Esprit des loix*, and an ill-written, but interesting work, of Melchior Gioja, on the commerce and dearths of provisions.

Medicine and natural history have been more successfully cultivated in Italy than philosophy and politics. We find in our review, five original or translated works on electricity and galvanism; eleven on vaccination, exclusive of pamphlets; and eight on the Brunonian system of medicine. We may also add, seven works on the different branches of medicine, and nine on chemistry, either translations or original works.

An Italian artist of the name of Karstens, has executed a series of designs, illustrative of the expedition of the *Argonauts*, on the plan followed by Flaxman, with respect to Homer. After his death, a young Tyrolean painter, named Koch, engraved these designs at Rome, and is now rapidly pursuing the career marked out by these two artists. The poem which he is now illustrating is Dante's *Inferno*; and the infernal regions alone have furnished him with more than twenty subjects. In order to perfect his work, he is searching

for all the existing portraits of the personages mentioned by Dante, and is ransacking all the early commentaries which promise to throw light on the subject. His work is highly spoken of.

A series of sixty engravings, taken from Ossian, are now under the engraver at Rome; the designs are by Piranesi.

M. Sachetti, secretary of the Italian academy, and M. Targioni, have undertaken a literary magazine at Florence.

GERMANY.—A work has recently been published at Gotha, called "Felloplastic, or the art of representing architectural subjects in cork." The inventor of this art, though of thirty years standing, is unknown; the work is anonymous, but the author informs us that M. May, who about sixteen years ago made the tour of Italy, conceived a violent passion for this art, which he brought to a high degree of perfection. This gentleman has executed thirty-nine models of this kind, among which are several monuments of Gothic antiquity, particularly the ruins of an abbey at Paulenzell, near Schwartzburg.

The famous author of Damberger's travels in Africa has attempted to impose on the Austrians, with a second series of travels, under a pretence of expecting to be commissioned by the African society of London, for a second voyage to Africa.

The university of the city of Erfurt, at present under the dominion of Prussia, is about to be suppressed.

The sixth part of Tischbien's engravings after Homer, is nearly ready for delivery, one plate being only wanting to complete it.

A Chasseur of Chamofci, at the instance of M. Gebhard, has ascended one of the highest hills in the Tyrol, named Ortes, situated between the vallies of Sulden and Drosny, in the

Vintsgau; and which he has ascertained by the barometer, to be 14,406 Paris feet, above the level of the Mediterranean. So, that, with the exception of Mount Blanc, which according to Saflure, is 14,556 feet high, it is the highest mountain of the old continent.

A thick rampart has been discovered in the Margravate of Anspach, which extends from the foot of the highest hills in the country, to the Rhine; and is supposed to have been placed there by the Romans, to stop the marauding of the Germans.

An edition of all the works of the late Herder is in preparation at Tübingen, the archaeological part of which will be superintended by Havne, and the historical one by Müller of Berlin; who is also charged with the publication of the inedited letters of Herder, on the antiquities and the wedge-like inscriptions of Persepolis. The whole will comprize a series of fifty volumes, the first of which was to appear at Easter, and to be published by Cotta, at that place.

A work, containing the result of a new series of experiments, on the fall of heavy bodies, by Dr. Benzenberg, professor of physic and astronomy at Dusseldorf, has lately made its appearance at Dortmund. It is highly spoken of in the French Journals.

Schiller, whose death was announced in some of the German Journals, has been dangerously ill at Jena, but is now considerably recovered, though unable to undertake any study which requires thought.

MALTA.—For several months past, a Newspaper in the Italian language has been published weekly in Malta; the object of which is, to expose the system of falsehood and deceit, by which Bonaparte governs the minds of his subject nations. This paper is actively distributed in the Medi-

terreanean, by the opportunities which our naval superiority commands, and is pursued with avidity, not only in the islands of Greece, but on the coast of Asia Minor, and at the Regencies on the coast of Africa.

PRUSSIA.—M. de Knobeldsdorf, ambassador of the king of Prussia to the Ottoman Porte, has presented the Royal Academy of Berlin, on the occasion of his being received as a member, with twelve volumes of Persian manuscripts, which he had received from the east. This valuable gift is composed of the following works. 1. *Rouzat al Safa*, the grand history of the east, by the celebrated Mirkhond, in seven vols. 2. *Zobte Tawari*, select history. 3. A history of the family of Sefi, to the time of Shah Abbas. 4. History of Nadei Shah. 5, and 6. Two works of the celebrated poet Giami, one, the *Divan*; the other, entitled *Writings*.

M. Levezow, professor of Archaeology in the gymnasium of Frederic William at Berlin, and well known to Antiquaries, is at present occupied with a dissertation on all the antique monuments, usually supposed to be figures of Antinoüs, which he was induced to undertake from the number of them preserved in the museums of the king of Prussia. These are a colossal statue of Antinoüs, represented under the emblems of genius, already figured in the *Raccolta* of Cavaceppi; and many busts, amongst which are, a colossal one of him in the character of Bacchus, and which Winkelman made some noise about in his day.

M. Levezow has also commenced a course of lectures on Archaeology at Berlin, on the plan of those already given by Messrs. Heyne, Millin, Oberlin, &c. at Gottingen, Paris, and Strasbourg. It is only at cities where extensive collections of this kind are to be found, that such lectures can be useful; and Dresden, so rich in this respect, is still without a lecturer on antiquities.

The foreign journals have often noticed the invention of an art of memory by the baron d'Arcin; but which seems at length to be inadequate to its desired end; a trial was made of it before a distinguished society at Berlin, where the plan was ascertained to be the same as is to be found in a Latin book printed in the sixteenth century; the inventor of which was named Schenkel, the son of a physician of Bois-le-duc. After travelling to various parts of Europe with his secret, with equal success, he published his inefficient work at Strasbourg, under the title of *Gazophylacium Artis Memoriae*; and a more complete edition of it was given by Martin Sommer; but it was only intelligible to those initiated. It was revived again by Kluber, and published at Erlangen in 1804, translated into German.

SWEDEN.—M. Ch. Nernst, vice-rector of the German college of Stockholm, has published a Swedish museum in that city, a part of which will appear once in three months. This journal, which is written in the German language, will principally consist of articles translated from the Swedish, and will consequently afford their more southern neighbours an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the literary proceedings of that country.

SWITZERLAND.—The celebrated Pestalozzi, who had resigned his institution at Buchsée to a friend, has lately received an invitation to go into Livonia, where it is anxiously desired that he will found a similar establishment. He has proposed reasonable conditions, which it is supposed will be agreed to.

The following is a list of the more considerable works which have appeared in Switzerland during the last year. M. Hubert's *Manual* of the most celebrated engravers, and their works, vol. vii. and viii.; volumes ix. and x. of the *Lyric Anthology* of Matthiäson; the *Princess of Wol-*

senbottle, an historic Romance of Zchocke; the Iris, an Almanac, published by Jacobi, and another under the title of Helvetic.

A posthumous work of Lavater, entitled, Simon, or Discourses for aged Christians, is announced; as also a Swiss Dictionary, the production of two Swiss ecclesiastics, M. M. Stalder and Gruner.

DENMARK. — A young philologist of the school of Heyne, M. Henrick, professor of ancient languages at the Danish university at Kiel, is printing a curious work on Hermaphrodites.

A new ordinance enjoins all the medical men in Denmark and Norway to transmit reports every year to proper persons, on the following questions, viz. "What are the most frequent diseases?" A particular attention is expected to be paid to this question, whether it be the small pox, the erysipelas, syphilis, or for Norway the rickets. "Have these diseases been occasioned by the bad quality, or the defect of nourishment? — What has been the mortality, particularly amongst infants and puerperal patients? — What are the accidents in your department? — What is the number of practical physicians, what are their appointments, and what their immunities? — The state of approved midwives, their numbers, and their residence? — Is there any complaint of intruders and quacks? — Are the apothecaries in a good state? and, at what time have they been visited?" &c.

The commission established in Denmark, for superintending and assisting in the propagation of vaccination, had proved, in a report made during the first of its existence, that the benefits of that invaluable discovery, so glorious to England, have been extended to Denmark. A new report on the operations of the last year offers the satisfactory intelligence, besides displaying the zeal

and industry of its members, of its being extended, not only through Denmark and Norway, but even into Iceland, Greenland, to the Ferro Isles, to Guinea, to Tranquebar, and even to the Danish Antilles; and that it has more or less succeeded every where. The commission has also been able to provide vaccine matter, in order to its being sent into several foreign countries, as Sweden, Russia, China, and to the East Indies; as well as to the Russian vessels destined to circumnavigate the globe, and to different Danish vessels proceeding on long voyages. The commission has also distributed instructions for vaccinating, accompanied with engravings, to all the medical men and magistrates. Fourteen thousand four hundred and ninety-two people were vaccinated in Denmark in 1803.

A Lutheran minister, M. Hertz, has established a circulating library at Corfoer, on the Great Belt, for the accommodation of passengers who may be detained at that place by contrary winds, a circumstance not at all unusual. Those who are acquainted with the situation of this village, and with the few resources which it offers to wind-bound travellers will be aware that this library will prove a desirable acquisition to persons under such circumstances.

DANISH LITERATURE. — The Danish press, like that of some other continental kingdoms, has groaned a long time under the most grievous restraints. The edict of September 27, 1799, was particularly calculated to paralyse all literary efforts, and all freedom of discussion; since then, till lately, scarcely any work deserving the least notice has appeared in Denmark. A clause in that edict forbade the publication of all anonymous works whatever, whether the matter contained in them were exceptionable or not. No one could commence his literary career

without disclosing his name to the public, and the dissident were of course completely silenced. Lately, some authors, have not only began to publish, but to express such sentiments in their writings as are ever cherished secretly in the human bosom. One of the most distinguished of these authors is Nicolai Fallesen, who first published a Theological Magazine, containing extracts from various foreign publications, and he has now commenced a work, entitled, "The Monthly Theological Repository for Denmark." This publication contains a number of original Danish compositions, and is likely to prove of great use to the theological knowledge of that kingdom. It commenced in January, 1803, and four volumes of it have been completed. They contain much information with regard to the state of religious knowledge in Denmark and in other countries, and many learned essays on the original languages of scripture and on church history; a translation of several of Blair's sermons is also inserted in them. The catholics have churches at Copenhagen, Altona, Frederica, Gluckstadt, Elsfineur, and Kiel. The salaries of their common regulars in Copenhagen amount to between 4 and 5000 rixdollars, while the protestant preachers there have only 300 rixdollars each. At Elsfineur the institutions of celibacy are said to produce a number of converts to the catholic religion.

Russia.—The sums disbursed in the year 1804, from the royal treasury of Russia, for the support of places of public instruction, amounted to 268,650*l.* besides 8,363*l.* for an university at Charhow. Very considerable private donations for the purpose have also been made in many parts of the empire.

The emperor of Russia, who seems to be unceasingly anxious for the welfare of his subjects, has founded a public school at Teflis in Georgia,

and has assigned it an annual revenue of 10,000 roubles, to be raised on silks the produce of the country. The principal branches there taught, are the Russian and Georgian languages, together with the elements of the sciences. It is also proposed to form a library, and to send the most distinguished pupils to Moscow at the expence of the state to complete their education.

An ukase has been issued by the emperor, that prohibits the circulation of every work which tends to the dissemination of fanaticism, or which endangers sound morals, in his realm. Theatrical compositions, and foreign journals, are alike submitted to a censor.

M. Wohlor has published at Moscow, a series of views of that city in sixteen folio plates, with a splendor and beauty of execution which rivals the finest works of the kind. The price is 1000 rixdollars the set; but the number of subscribers has not yet amounted to a sufficient number to cover the expence of the work.

The court gazette of Petersburg has given the most satisfactory intelligence with respect to the expedition round the world, undertaken by that government, in extracts from a letter of M. de Krusenstern, who commanded it. This letter, which is addressed to M. Schubert, member of the academy, is dated Kamptschatka, August, 1804, where the voyagers had arrived in the middle of the preceding month, without any accident of importance, after leaving Brazil five months before. They touched during this passage at the Marquesas, on one of which they found a Frenchman and an Englishman, whom they brought to Europe. The last had totally forgotten his native language, and the Frenchman, not having spoken his own for seven years, had much trouble to make them comprehend that he had been shipwrecked on that island from an American vessel. Both spoke

the language of the islanders, and having adopted their manners, will undoubtedly furnish some curious notices on these islands so little known, when they shall have recovered the use of their mother tongue. M. de Krusenstern was preparing to sail for Japan, where he had to leave M. de

Rafanoff, designed, as is well known, to reside there in the capacity of ambassador extraordinary of the emperor of Russia. From thence the expedition was to return to Kamtschatka, in order to proceed to China.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Editor flatters himself that this Article will be found of that Importance to the Professors and Amateurs of the Fine Arts, as to induce them to make the Monthly Epitome the principal medium for communicating to the Public, a complete Account of the various New Works in Sculpture, Painting, Engraving, &c. so that it may become a complete Repository of Intelligence in that elegant Department.

MR. Turner, the celebrated mezzotinto engraver, whose late print of the Beggars will go far towards placing him at the head of the profession, is now employed on Daniel's picture of the Durbar, in which a treaty was concluded between Sir C. W. Malet, the British resident at Poonah, and Souac Madarow, Peishwa of the Mahratta empire, in 1790. This painting was exhibited the last season at the Royal Academy: the size will be the same as those of West's celebrated pictures, the Oath of Hannibal, and the Departure of Regulus.

A splendid work is in preparation called the Indian Sportsman, being a complete detailed and accurate account of the wild sports of the East; and exhibiting not only the natural history of Hindostan, but the manners, customs, and amusements of the native and European inhabitants.

An interesting work, containing Views of the Scenery of Italy, with correct representations of the manners, customs, and amusements of the inhabitants of the different Italian States, is in great forwardness; it will extend to thirty quarto engravings.

The Life of the late celebrated George Morland, embellished with

his portrait, and many of his works, is in a state of forwardness. It is intended to form one volume in folio.

A Picturesque Tour through Spain, by Swinburne, containing 22 plates, engraved in the line manner, by Watts, Ellis, Medland, Angus, Mitton, &c. in folio, will be finished early in 1806.

Mr. Turnorelli, whose abilities as a sculptor are of the most respectable kind, has nearly finished a bust of that Nestor of literature, the late Arthur Murphy, Esq. It is spoken of as vying with the most celebrated specimens of classic taste in that branch of the arts now remaining.

The well known and interesting print of Lord Cornwallis receiving the children of Tippoo as hostages, will shortly be republished at a much reduced price. The friends of his lordship, and the admirers of his achievements, will thus have an opportunity of possessing a splendid memorial of that event so honourable to his character and fame.

The prints of the Diamond Rock, announced in a former number, are ready for delivery.

Mr. Reynolds has intimated his design of publishing, by subscription, a whole length mezzotinto engraving of Madame Grassini, after a painting by Madame le Brun.

Miss Linwood's celebrated Collection of Pictures, in needle work, are now exhibiting at Glasgow with great eclat.

A translation of Le Noir's French Monuments, in six volumes octavo, may shortly be expected from Dr. Griffiths.

The medal struck by M. de Lande, for the best work on astron-

omy, has been adjudged, by the National Institute, to M. Harding, of Lilienthal, near Bremen, who discovered a new planet on the 5th of September last. This able astronomer has been called to Gottingen to superintend the observatory at that place, already become eminent by the observations of Meyer.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS, EVENTS, &c.

GOVERNMENT have determined to improve the external appearance of the two Houses of Parliament, and to give the present shapeless pile of building a regular form. The alterations and improvements will be upon a very extensive scale, and it will probably be some years before they will be completed. It is intended, in the first instance, to take down all the private houses and buildings in Palace-yard, which join Westminster-Hall and the Exchequer. The great north front of Westminster-Hall is to be restored as nearly as possible to its original state; and the Court of Exchequer on the west, and Exchequer offices on the east side of it, will have new Gothic fronts. In the interior of Westminster-Hall, the screen which now divides the Courts of Chancery and King's Bench from the rest of the hall is to be removed, and the hall restored to its original dimensions; and new courts are to be constructed in the same manner as the Common Pleas. The private houses which adjoin the House of Lords will be new fronted, to correspond with the rest of the building. When these improvements shall have been completed, it is proposed to pull down all the houses in Margaret-street, so as to throw the Abbey

completely open; and it is said, that the houses which now form the terrace in Palace-yard, and the whole of the south side of Bridge-street, will be taken down.

The annual wool fair at Harlow-Bush, was attended by most of the wool-growers in the neighbourhood. Some very respectable wool buyers were present, and a considerable quantity of wool was sold. Mr. Montagu Burgoyne, who was in the chair, acquainted the meeting, that being desirous to do equal justice to the buyer and seller, he had taken every means in his power to ascertain the market price, and that he understood the South Down wool sold briskly at 70s. and 71s. the tod of 28lb. but that in order to encourage the fair, he should accept of 2s. 4d. per lb. though he knew that the quality of his wool was equal to that sold at Thetford for 2s. 6d. which price he should expect after the fair. He was, however, only offered 2s. 2d. which he refused.—The best South Down was not sold, but some of an inferior quality fetched 2s. 2d. per lb. Welsh 1s. 10d. and 1s. 11d. per lb. and Wilts and Herts 1s. 8d.

Colchester wool-fair was most numerously attended. Mr. Western,

M. P. in the chair; attended by Sirs Wm. Rowley, R. Harland, and W. Middleton, and Messrs. J. Rowley, C. Rebow, Wakefield, Elman, Godfrey, Kortwright, and many others. Several bargains were made at 65s. per tod of 28 lb. for short wool; but the buyers did as much as they could to prevent this great staple article of the kingdom being brought to a fair and open market. Sir Wm. Rowley offered to sell his wool for 70s. in the fair, which was not accepted, although he was afterwards offered that for it the moment he left the room, but he then asked more. Sir R. Harland's was sold for 70s. and Mr. Blyth's for 65s.

An uncommonly large and regular tooth, of some species of bulky animal yet unknown, was a few weeks ago found on the sea shore at Spurnpoint, near Hull. The bottom part of it is quite flat and even, with alternate full and hollow black stripes

across; its weight is 25 ounces, measuring twelve inches and a half round, and four inches long; notwithstanding part of the grains of which, there having been five, were inconsiderately broken off by the person who found it; the upper part of it is of various colours, and it is somewhat in form like a small box-iron.

A fine stratum of coal, fifteen feet deep, has been lately discovered on the Earl of Moira's estate at Donnington, and by which the Leicestershire canal shares have been doubled in value.

A machine has been constructed by an ingenious farmer in Ireland, which, with the assistance of a horse and two men, will, in seven hours, thrash upwards of 150 stooks of barley or beetle in a day, 50 stooks of flax. The expence of the apparatus does not amount to more than six guineas.

CORRECT LIST OF PUBLICATIONS IN JULY.

As the List of Books, given in the MONTHLY EPITOME, is the MOST COMPLETE OF ANY PUBLISHED, and that of Prints, Maps, Charts, and Music, the ONLY ONE OF THE KIND printed in any Periodical Publication, the Editor requests that Authors, Publishers, and Artists will continue to transmit the Titles of their Works, post-paid; and respectfully informs them, that they shall always meet with a ready Insertion, and WITHOUT ANY EXPENCE.

ANTIQUITIES.

THE first Part of the Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, displayed in a Series of Engravings, representing the most beautiful, curious, and interesting Ancient Edifices of this Country, with an Historical and Descriptive Account of each. By John Britton. Royal 4to. 16s.—Demy Ditto 10s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Ch. M. Talleyrand, de Perigord, Bonaparte's principal Secretary of State; containing his

private and public Life, of his Intrigues in Boudoirs, as well as Cabinets. By the Author of the Revolutionary Plutarch. 2 Vols. 12mo.—12s.

COMMERCE.

A concise History of the British Commerce with the Continent of Europe, and with all Parts of the World. By D. Reinhard, of Göttingen; with Notes and considerable and useful Additions, by J. Savage. 8vo 1s. 6d. Clarke.

DRAMA.

Letters occasioned by a Pamphlet recently published by Rowland Hill, M. A. entitled a "Warning to Professors;" containing apposite Observations on the Nature and Tendency of public Amusements, &c. By D. W. Harvey, Esq. 2s. Jordan and Maxwell.

The Stage, or Theatrical Touchstone. By Pertinax Probe, Esq. No. I. 9d. To be continued once a Fortnight. Hayden.

DIVINITY.

The whole Works of Bishop Hall, arranged and corrected, with a new Life of the Author, and a copious Index to the Whole. By J. Pratt, M. A. F. A. S. 8vo: Vol. I. 8s. on Royal Paper 12s. Seely.

* * This Work will be completed in about ten Volumes; each published Quarterly: the second Volume will appear at Michaelmas.

The Unity of the Christian Body, stated in a Sermon preached at Lambeth Chapel, April 28, 1806, at the Consecration of the Bishop of Norwich. By Richard Prosser, D. D. 1s. Hatchard.

Sermons on various Subjects. By the Rev. Joseph Townsend. 8vo. 8s. boards. Mawman.

A Sermon on the Religious Advantages afforded by the Church of England, to the Members of her Communion, preached at St. Mary-le Bow, on St. Mark's Day, April 5, 1805. By the Rev. Thomas White, A. M. &c. 1s. Hatchard.

The Personality of the Deity of the Holy Ghost; a Sermon, preached at the Baptist Monthly Meeting, in Dean-street, Southwark, January 24, 1805. By J. Jedkin, D. D. 8vo. 1s. Postscript to the Letter to the Rev. G. Burder, occasioned by his Appendix to his Sermon on Lawful Amusements. 1s. 6d.

A Serious Address from a Minister to his Parishioners, tending to guard them against the Sin of Schism. By a Clergyman of the Establishment. 12mo. 1s.

EDUCATION.

Fenelon's Treatise of the Education of Daughters; translated from the French, and adapted to English

Readers; with an original Chapter on Religious Studies. By the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, B. A. F. A. S. 8vo. 3s. boards. Longman and Co.

FINE ARTS.

A superb embellished History of India, from a capital Collection of Pictures painted in India, by Mr. Daniells, Colonel Ward, and Lieut. James Hunter. Two large Folio Volumes, containing 68 coloured Engravings, 10l. 10s. each Volume.—Orme.

The Costume of Hindostan; consisting of 60 Plates of Figures, coloured in imitation of Drawings, and representing the Portraits of the different Casts of the Hindoos, with Descriptions in English and French. One Vol. 8l. 8s. boards. Ibid.

Pictureque Scenery in the Holy Land and Syria, coloured to imitate Drawings, with Historical Descriptions. Folio. 5l. 5s. boards. Ibid.

A new Edition of Colebrooke's 12 large Views in India, coloured; with a Detail of the Operation of the Army under Marquis Cornwallis.—Large Folio 10l. 10s. stitched. Ibid.

No. 1, 2, 3, of the Liber Nauticus, or complete Book of Ships and Shipping; calculated both for the Library and instruction in the Art of Marine Drawing. 10s. 6d. each.—Ibid.

William Orme's Rudiments of Drawing Landscape. 2d Edition, Royal Folio. 23 Plates. 1l. 11s. 6d. stitched.

A Ditto of Cipriani's and Bartolozzi's Rudiments of Drawing the Human Figure. 1l. 1s. stitched.—Ibid.

A Ditto of Cipriani's and Bartolozzi's Drawing-Book of Heads.—1l. 1s. stitched. Ibid.

Noble's Practical Perspective, 12 Plates. Large 4to. A most useful Work for Artists. 1l. 1s. boards.—Ibid.

Morland's Sketches, besides a Variety of large and small Drawing-Books, from 2s. 6d. to 3l. 3s. each.—Ibid.

A graphic and descriptive Tour of the University of Oxford comprehending general Pictureque Views; correct Representations of all the principal public Buildings, with their

History and present State, and the Academic Costume. Imperial Folio. No. 1, 8s. plain, 10s. 6d. brown, 12s. coloured. Cundee.

* * This Work will be continued Monthly, and will be completed in about 25 Numbers.

GEOGRAPHY.

The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea; Part the Second, containing an Account of the Navigation of the Ancients, from the Head of the Red Sea to the Coast of Ceylon and Malabar; with Dissertations. By William Vincent, D. D. Illustrated by Charts, 4to. 11. 3s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

HISTORY.

The History of Egypt, from the earliest Accounts of that Country till the Expulsion of the French from Alexandria, in the Year 1801. 3 Vols. 8vo. 11. 4s. boards. Longman and Co.

A brief Retrospect of the eighteenth Century. Part I. containing a Sketch of the Revolutions and Improvements of Science, Arts, and Literature during that Period. By Samuel Miller, A. M. 3 Vols. 8vo. 11. 1s. bds. Johnson.

MEDICINE.

Observations on simple Dysentery and its Combinations; containing a Review of the most celebrated Authors on the Subject; and also an Investigation into the Source of contagion in that and some other Diseases. By W. Harty, M. D. 8vo. 7s. bds. Callow.

The Report and the Evidence at large, as laid before the Committee of the House of Commons, respecting Dr. Jenner's Discovery of Vaccine Inoculation; together with the Debates which followed, and some Observations on the contravening Evidence, &c. By the Rev. C. Jenner.

Observations on some late Attempts to depreciate the Value and Efficacy of Vaccine Inoculation. By Samuel Merriman. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Murray.

Medical Collections on the Effects of Cold, as a Remedy in certain Diseases; with an Appendix, containing an Account of some Experiments made, with a View to ascertain the Effects of Cold Water on the Pulse.

LIT. MAG. 1805.

By John Edmonds Stock, M. D. 8vo. 6s. boards. Longman and Co.

The Edinburgh Medical and Physical Dictionary; containing not only an Explanation of the Terms of Art used in Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics, &c. &c. as employed in the present improved State of Medical Science; but also a copious Account of Diseases, and their Treatment, agreeably to the Doctrines of Cullen, Monro, Hunter, Fordyce, Gregory, Denman, Saunders, Home, and other modern Teachers in Edinburgh and London. To which is added a copious Glossary of Obsolete Terms. By Robert Morris, M. D. and James Kendrick, Surgeon, F. R. S. and others. 4to. No. 1. 1s. 6d. Ostell.

* * This Work will appear Weekly. A Clinical History of Diseases.—1. Of acute Rheumatism.—2. Of the Nodosity of Joints. By John Hargrath, M. D. F. R. S. 5s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

MILITARY.

Considerations on the best Means of insuring the internal Defence of Great Britain. By Captain Barber. 1s. 6d. Egerton.

An Inquiry into the System of National Defence in Great Britain. By John M'Diarmid, Esq. 2 Vols. 8vo. 18s. boards. Baldwins.

The Duties of Light Cavalry in the Field, with explanatory Plates. Compiled for the Use of the Yeomanry of the United Kingdom. By Capt. John Kirke. 12mo. 4s. sewed.—Vernor and Hood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Report of the Committee of the Highland Society of Scotland, appointed to inquire into the Nature and Authenticity of the Poems of Ossian. Drawn up according to the Directions of the Committee, by Henry Mackenzie, Esq. its Governor and Chairman, &c. 8vo. 12s. bds. Longman and Co.

A faithful Account of the present State of France, and of the French People, &c. By an English Gentleman, who escaped from France in the Month of May. 3s. 6d. sewed.—Phillips.

Academic Annals; published by

Authority of the Royal Academy of Arts, 1804-5. Collected and arranged by Prince Hoare, Esq. 4to. 5s.—White.

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OBITUARY.

JUNE 18.—At his house at Knightsbridge, aged 78, Arthur Murphy, Esq. a gentleman long distinguished in the literary world.

July 6.—At Bath, aged 41, Mr. Thomas Walmesley, a celebrated painter. In the early part of his life he was employed as first painter at Covent Garden Theatre, and in that department few have excelled him. He was always particularly happy in his designs, which, for the most part, have the grandeur and repose of Salvator or Gaspar Poussin; his lights and shades were always correct; but in his oil pictures he has been charged with being rather obscure; but this is to be attributed to his being so long accustomed to paint in distemper, which lightens from the pencil. Besides his excellence as an artist, he was a most sincere and convivial friend; for when his pallet and pencil were laid aside, no one paid more attention to the convivialities of life, which at length laid the foundation of the complaint that terminated in his death.

In Jerley, aged 38, the Hon. Arthur Wolfe, second son to the late Lord Kilwarden. He was a Lieutenant-colonel of the 70th, when having received a reprimand from the Reviewing General, for some matters in the manoeuvring of the regiment, it obliged him, however reluctantly, to retire from the service when in the prime of his youth, and from former services he had every hope of rising to a high situation in the army. He was exceedingly respected by all who had the honour of his acquaintance; a proof of which was given by the respect paid to his remains when interred. He was carried to the grave by twelve grenadiers of the 18th regiment, and followed by the officers of the royal veteran battalion, of the 18th, 57th, 58th, and the artillery corps, and by Colonels O'Doherty, M'Donald, Major Henry, &c.

At his lodgings at Chelsea, Mr. Suett, the celebrated comic actor.—Nature seemed quite worn out: he had been a long time in a very lethargic state, a disorder which he inherited from his father, who died in a similar way; but latterly he grew

much worse, and the lamp of life gradually sunk, till, like its emblem flame, in trembling radiance it expired. His character was truly amiable and harmless: he was every one's friend—the unfortunate ever shared his mite. As a man he will be truly regretted by all who knew him, and as an actor he will be long remembered as an ornament to the British stage. In the ludicrous line of comedy and broad farce, his *Dicky Goffe*, *Billy Buzler*, *Weazle*, and *Endless*, were inimitable, and will probably be never equalled, certainly not excelled. He made his first appearance in London on the boards of Drury-Lane Theatre, which house he has never since that time left, till death came, with softened aspect to end his scene of sorrow. His talents were well known to the public, and it may be fairly said of him, that he was no copyist in his art. He possessed original humour, and though he occasionally inclined to indulge the galleries with a comic luxuriance that bordered upon extravagance and buffoonery, there was so much quaintness, oddity, and whim in his manner, that he must have been a severe critic indeed who was not rather diverted than offended. He was an excellent mimic to a certain extent, but he never suffered that dangerous and invidious faculty to appear upon the stage. In private life he was, as we have already said, very social, pleasant, and good humoured; always ready to do a kind action, or to engage in any frolic.—He had the usual improvidence of such characters, and in general devoted little attention to considerations of health or fortune.

John N. Fischer, celebrated for his knowledge of mathematics and astronomy, died on the 21st of February, at Wurzburg, in the 56th year of his age. His life was a continued series of distressing vicissitudes. He was born at Miesbach in Bavaria; after the suppression of the order of the Jesuits, to which he always bore an aversion, in 1779, he became teacher of the mathematics at Byoldstadt, and was afterwards astronomer to the observatory at Mannheim; since 1803, he was a public teacher at Wurzburg.

Accustomed to declare his opinions with boldness, he strongly opposed the followers of wild doctrines, and was obliged, in consequence, to take refuge in England, in 1793. Here he lived respected for his literary acquisitions till 1803, when he returned to his newly arranged native country.—Among his manuscripts, which he was industriously preparing for publication, there are important disquisitions on the state of Great Britain and other countries.

The literary world has to regret the loss of M. Anquetil Duperron, ancient member of the academy of inscriptions and Belles Lettres, of the National Institute, historiographer of the archives of foreign relations, and well known to the literati of Europe by the number and utility of his historical works. He died at the age of seventy-three.

M. Anquetil Duperron has left a number of MSS. from which it is expected that the science which he has so long cultivated will derive numerous advantages; for M. Silvestre de Sacy, who had promised their author, on his death bed, to put his finishing hand to such of his works as were left imperfect, has solemnly engaged, on pronouncing his funeral oration, to fulfil his promise.

M. Claude Chappe, administrator of the telegraphie, and whose name is inseparable from it as its inventor, died a little time since, at the age of forty years.

M. Christian Felix Wesse, electoral receiver of the Circle of Upper Saxony, and one of the elders of German Literature, died at Leipzig, on the 15th of December last, having nearly attained his 80th year. M. Wesse was the friend and correspondent of the most distinguished literary characters of his country, many of whom he had outlived. He had

turned his attention principally to dramatic and lyric poetry, in all kinds of which he has tried his abilities. His tragedies are in general excellent, and his comedies have had much success; but his contemporaries speak with the most approbation of his comic operas. In the difference of opinion which exists respecting his works, however, his Anacreontic odes, his songs of the Amazons, and his translation of Tyrtæus, are at present most spoken of. M. Wesse has also published many works for the use of young people. He was a long time the principal editor of the *Bibliothek der Schönen-Wissenschaften*, a literary journal of high repute.—Those who have had the happiness of his intimate acquaintance, agree in their eulogiums on the amiableness of his character and of his manners.

On the 24th of December last died, M. L. H. Huber, at Ulm, in his 40th year. He was the director of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, a useful literary journal at that place. He also wrote for the *Annales Européennes*; the direction of which fell into his hands on the death of M. Poffelt.

M. Unger, professor of the academy of arts, lately died at Berlin.—He was more particularly known as a printer, from the invention of a new Gothic character.

Guglielmi, one of the most able authors of Italy, and master of the chapel of the Pope, died, aged 76, in November last; he will be replaced in his post by the celebrated Zingarelli.

The academy of sciences of Petersburg has lost the celebrated chemist Lowitz, who died suddenly on the morning of the 8th of December, having scarcely attained his 40th year. It is generally believed that M. Scheerer will succeed him in the Imperial academy.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications are received from H. S. Oxford; J. Parker, and M. S. Norwich; and D. H. Carlisle. We are obliged to our Friend Q. U. I. Z. but he is a little too keen for our Purpose.—Clericus Eboracensis is received; as also J. Atkinson, J. Jones, Democritus, J. S. X. Y. and R. M. D.—Communications for this Work are requested to be addressed to the "Editor of the MONTHLY REVIEWS and LITERARY MAGAZINE," at Mr. Walker's, No. 44, Paternoster-row, or to Mr. Clarke, No. 38, New Bond-street, before the 18th of each Month, if intended for Insertion in the succeeding Numbers.—Papers on Literary or Scientific Subjects will be preferred to those of a more general Nature.